NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXVIII. No. 22612. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1938 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent; abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

NOTIFICATION No. 4914.

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By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, January 22, 1938.

12209

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Monsieur Claude FARRÈRE
de l'Académie Francaise

Le Mercredi 26 Janvier 1938
à 17 heures 45
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Le public est cordialement invité

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Forms for listing coupons may be obtained from the Company at the above address and must be left with the Company two clear days prior to payment.

C. D. LONGHURST,
Comptroller and Assistant Secretary

Shanghai, January 22, 1938.

12200

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Members of the A. A. U. W. are reminded of the buffet dinner being held at the American Club on Wednesday at 7.30. Those who have not already made reservations are requested to communicate with Mrs. Melchers, Telephone 37340, to-day.

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V. G. STOTT,
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12140

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of Messrs. Beck and Swann, 17 The Bund, Shanghai. on Wednesday, February 9, 1938 at 4.45 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended October 31, 1937, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 2 to February 9, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FROST, BLAND & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, January 11, 1938.

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Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

WATSON'S

To-day's Events

JANUARY

25 Lakme, Shanghai Opera, 8.15
25 For. Y. lect. Chap. F. R. Hamilton, 8.30

Coming Events

JANUARY

27 "Traviata", Shanghai Opera, 8.15
28 Norwegian Soc. mtg., French Club, 7.30 p.m.
28 Shai. Rowing Club ann. gen. mtg., 5.30
29 "Tosca", Shanghai Opera
30 "Tosca", Matinee, Shanghai Opera, 2.15
30 Theosop. radio talk, XQHB, 820 kc., 7.45
30 S. M. Orchestra Concert, Lyceum, 5.15
31 For. Y. Blood Transfusion Service mtg., 6

FEBRUARY

1 For. Y. Lect., Chap. F. R. Hamilton, 8.30
3 Theosophical Society Open Mtg., 153 Nanking Road, public invited, 6
3 Le Ballet Russe, Lyceum, The Sleeping Beauty, Symphonic Ballet, by P. Tschaikowsky, 8
5 Le Ballet Russe, Lyceum, 8.15
6 Le Ballet Russe, Lyceum, 8.15
7 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
8 For. Y. Lect., Chap. F. R. Hamilton, 8.30
10 Polish Ladies Charity Bridge/Mahjonng Tea, Y.M.C.A., reservations 71815, 3
14 Cath. School Old Boys' Assn. Mtg.
15 For. Y. Lect., Dr. R. F. Fitch, 8.30
18 For. Y. Third Evening of Music, 8.30
24 Ann. Mtg. Royal Soc. of St. George, 5.45

The charge for items is $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 3970/1 for 60 shares numbered 245831/245890 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Ho Joo, have been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificates are not produced within THIRTY days from date, they will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 60 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, January 13, 1938. 11967

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Our Head Office advise that by order of the Board of Directors, their Register of Shares will be closed from February 14 to February 26, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be effected.

As all transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach this Office not later than February 5, next.

A. S. HENCHMAN,
Manager.

Shanghai, January 12, 1938. 11966

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On account of the prevailing conditions and the consequent derangement of Postal Deliveries we are, in many instances, suspending the forwarding of our issues to subscribers up-country. This is being done when it is obvious that there is little or no likelihood of the paper reaching its destination or in cases where covers are being returned to us marked "Addressee Left."

A limited number of these issues are being held at our office and in the event of subscribers requiring these for the completion of files, records, etc., they will be available.

Outport subscribers are requested to communicate with the "North-China Daily News" Office advising any change in their addresses.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony).

CAPITAL

Authorised	$50,000,000
Issued and fully-paid up Hongkong Currency	$20,000,000
Reserve Fund	$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

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A. H. Compton, Esq.
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Canton		Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	
Haiphong	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Muar (Johore)	Tokyo
Hankow	Mukden	Tsingtao
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Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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PRICE THREE DOLLARS

The success of its predecessor, "Shanghai's Schemozzle," has induced the publisher to present the public with a companion volume, "Second Spasm." This new album is similar to the first in format, but there the similarity ends, for all the comments from the humorous pen of "In Parenthesis" and the clever cartoons by "Sapajou" are entirely new.

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H. LAMBERT,
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"TOVARICH"

Unmannerly Correspondent

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is evident, from certain amateur efforts to supplement the work of your dramatic critic, that reviewing plays is not so easy as the layman thinks; for Row P's letter, while containing one valuable expression of opinion, was on the whole as unfortunate as it was crude.

That some people were unable to catch many of the lines in "Tovarich", I am quite ready to believe. The same criticism was made, in a more tactful manner, before the A.D.C. was honoured by a visit from your correspondent. The latter has, perhaps, grounds for complaint, in so far as this defect was not mentioned in press reports. However, he is jumping to hasty conclusions in trying to find the cause. It is most unlikely that all the cast were afflicted by an extraordinary weakness of voice, since the majority of them have frequently made themselves audible in the furthermost corners of the Lyceum, without any difficulty. Sitting in the last row of the Dress Circle on Saturday night, I could hear every word distinctly. Of course, I knew what the play was all about; none the less I am sure it was well within the bounds of physical possibility to hear what the actors were saying, even from the very back. If some people did not hear distinctly, they must have been distracted by the shuffling, murmuring or laughing that seemed to be going on all the time in the crowded auditorium. And the dialogue of "Tovarich" demands undivided attention: it is so well written that one never knew what was coming next. Consequently many people were in the position of having half-heard a brilliant witticism and wishing it had been repeated. We are so accustomed to the amplified voices of the cinema, or to plays of the Mayfair school in which we can tell immediately when an actor is about to be delivered of some such remark as, "My God, give me a cigarette," that on first hearing a really good play like "Tovarich," we miss its finer points. Nevertheless, there seemed to me to be many people who did catch a good deal—judging from the laughter.

Though Row P has good reason to draw attention to his failure to grasp what was happening on the stage last Saturday, there is no excuse for his rudeness towards the two leading actors and the producer. Mr. Gmehling worked incredibly hard to produce a difficult play. While Mrs. Duff and Mr. Valin are worthy of generous praise for sustaining their heavy rôles in a language other than their own: and it was most appropriate that these two parts should be played, not only by such excellent artistes as Mrs. Duff and Mr. Valin undoubtedly are, but also by Russians. What a pity that our sense of fair play so often fails to include those who were not brought up in our own little back street!

I apologize to the three persons mentioned for my compatriot's unmannerly remarks, and sincerely hope that he will do the same.

MARTELLEAU.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

BRUTALITY

Chinese Women Beaten

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—If there are any who doubt the capacity of the Japanese soldiery to commit the atrocities your recent editorial has courageously publicized, those doubts will be removed by a study of their acts, and the mentality behind them, at the Great Western-Keswick Roads barrier, in connexion with the examination of incoming and outgoing peasantry.

I had decided that the witness of my own eyes alone would decide for or against the much-propagandized chivalry of the Japanese army. I very definitely render my verdict against the Japanese troops. Wielding unfixed bayonets for prodding and for flat-edged beating of their admittedly well-padded persons, and bamboos for cracking them about their exposed heads, I saw numbers of Chinese peasantry subjected to brutal handling. I was amazed to note that aged women were not excepted, and in the course of ten minutes I saw three knocked to the ground. There were no excuses of battle-heat or provocation, for the proceedings purported to demonstrate Japanese "benevolence" in re-admitting the Chinese peasantry to their homes.

DISILLUSIONED.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

NANTAO FIRES

In Other Districts Too

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter from Mr. DANIEL F. BAROUKH which appeared in Sunday's issue of your esteemed newspaper on the subject of fires in Nantao, assuming such to be the case then all I can say is that the Military need exceptionally big fires to keep themselves warm for I have on several occasions, quite recently too, seen columns of smoke and actual flames appearing from buildings on fire in the Nantao area, and this from a house on the Bubbling Well Road.

Perhaps MR. BAROUKH would like to venture an opinion as to the origin of the many fires occurring these days on Chinese property in the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts which we are continually reading about in the newspapers.

FIRE FOX.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

NEW YEAR CUMSHAW

Chinese Doing Their Bit

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—In connection with the letters appearing in your columns last week about withholding part of the servants customary cumsha at Chinese New Year, may I make a statement?

On January 19 I attended a meeting of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Womens' Organizations. The speaker was a distinguished British member of the International Committee of the Chinese Red Cross. After he had given the meeting a very clear and interesting account of the work of his Committee, in the course of which he paid high tribute to the work of a well-known Chinese doctor and a benevolent and truly patriotic Chinese lady who are giving all their time to relieve suffering, questions were asked. The first was, "How much of the money needed to carry on this work is given by Chinese?" Quickly he replied, "Ninety per cent., and that is exclusive of certain sums raised by other Chinese organizations such as the Buddhists, the Red Swastika Society and others, which never advertise and never make a public appeal."

Our servants are doing their bit in many ways, as are millions of other humble people. Let us not judge for them how they shall do it or assume that the Chinese people are not doing all they can to help their country.

FAITH

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

TORQUAY

Information Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am going on leave this spring and intend staying for a while at Torquay.

I have a list of recommended places at which to stay but have no knowledge as to the most suitable location.

Among your many readers, I wonder if there is one who knows Torquay and would be kind enough to advise me on this point or perhaps lend me a street map.

HOME LEAVE.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

B.F.R.C. DANCES

A Soldier's Opinion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having read with great interest the correspondence appearing in the "N.C.D.N." during the past few days, on the subject of the B.F.R.C. dances, may I be permitted to air my views on this topic?

I am a British soldier, and on numerous occasions I have come into contact with British civilians of both sexes in the Settlement—mostly at the B.F.R.C. dances.

I have come to the conclusion that the majority of these people (especially females) are "unadulterated snobs," and your correspondents of British birth, but of mixed blood, would be well advised to leave this type of person severely alone.

The fact remains, however, that most of Shanghai's British population would be mere nonentities in the towns and cities of Britain, but in Shanghai they place themselves on a pedestal (probably with disastrous results to their pockets) and imagine themselves to be far superior to those of other races,—or those committing the "heinous" sin of being born of mixed blood.

Their counterpart in England is the suburbanite we read about in humorous magazines, who, although probably just a clerk in a large city office, gives his neighbours in Suburbia the impression that his position is an affluent one, and that, if he so desired, he could buy the whole street. In reality, of course, he has a difficult task in living up to the position he has created for himself. This, I think, sums up the outlook of most of the Britishers here.

A great injustice has been done to some people of British nationality by the Committee of the B.F.R.C., in not allowing people of mixed blood to attend their dances, and I think that I am voicing the opinion of the British "Tommy" when I state that we would welcome all British people at these dances, whether they be of mixed blood or not—"The more the merrier."

BRITISH SOLDIER.

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

S.V.C. Routine Orders

Corps Routine Orders by Colonel J. W. Hornby, M.C. Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Officers:—The following extracts from the Municipal Gazette dated Jan. 21, 1938, are published for information:—Armoured Fighting Vehicles:—Armoured Car Company.—Lt. R. A. Joscelyne resigns his commission Jan 4, 1938. Reserve of Officers. Class "B":—The undermentioned officer's commission is renewed under Art XI of Corps Regs:—Lt. F. A. Sampson Dec. 18, 1937.

Long Service Medal—Awards:—The undermentioned have been awarded the medal for Long Service:—Sergeant S. Tweedie Dec. 8, 1937. Sergeant C. C. Wolfe Jan. 10, 1938. Corporal H. S. Waung Jan. 6, 1938. Lance Corporal M. C. Pane Jan 6, 1938. Private T. H. Walker Oct. 28, 1937. The undermentioned has been awarded the 1st Bar to the medal for Long Service:—A/Bn. Sergeant Major C. J. Langley Dec. 17, 1934. (authority (Mun. Gazette dated Jan. 21, 1938).

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and his unit on date shown:—Corps Troops:—"C" M.G. Company.—Pte P. P. Kutt Jan. 17, 1938. Decrease—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps and their units on dates shown:—Corps Troops:—Armoured Car Co.—L/Cpl. R. H. Roe Jan. 18, 1938. Chinese Company.—Pte. K. D. Tang Jan. 15, 1938. Pte. J. Chu Jan. 17, 1938. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Pte. S. Goldstein Jan. 19, 1938. "B" Company.—Cpl. T. J. Ellis Jan. 17, 1938. Scottish Company.—L/Cpl. I. G. Allison Jan. 19, 1938. Air Defence (S) Co.—Pte. W. G. Simpson Jan. 19, 1938. "B" Battalion:—Portuguese Co.—L/Cpl. L. F. Lopes Jan. 18, 1938 "A" Cl. Res.

Leave:—"B" Battalion H. Q.—Captain C. J. Doughty from Jan. 14, 1938 to March 18, 1938.

AN 80 mile gale which swept across northern Scotland with furious suddeness is reported to have wrecked the greater part of the military airport at Evanton. 20 machines were stationed on the landing field when the first gusts announced the approach of a storm and though the alarm was given immediately, it was found impossible to rush the planes into their hangars. Three of the machines were lifted right into the air by the force of the gale and carried for a distance of some 300 yards where they crashed to earth and were totally wrecked. Seven other planes were badly damaged.

BY SAPAJOU

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Perretier
Commanding the French Garrison in Shanghai.

RAVEL MEMORIAL CONCERT

The Shanghai musical public has cause to be exceedingly grateful to the Alliance Française, to Signor Paci and to every member of the S.M.C. Orchestra for the excellent concert given on Sunday at the Lyceum "as an homage" to the late Maurice Ravel whose death in Paris on December 28 has been the greatest loss to French music since the untimely demise of Claude Debussy.

The programme was preceded by the reading of a paper by M. Charles Grosbois of the Alliance Française to illustrate the "Master's Life and Work." This paper was so exceedingly good that I shall not attempt to summarize it, but humbly suggest instead that it should be printed in extenso. Monsieur Grosbois might, however, do well to substitute some such expression as "the man in the street" for the word "Cockney." A Cockney, as I understand the term, is a Londoner born within the sound of Bow Bells, and it is the Cockney who provides the most assiduous concert-going audiences in the world, thereby making London the Mecca of international artists as far as Europe is concerned; moreover, owing to the enlightened and enlightening policy of the B.B.C. in co-operation with the national schools, the Londoner is perhaps more "knowledgeable" with regard to the subject of music than the denizen of any other city in Europe.

Before I pass on to a short criticism of the concert. I should like to take an opportunity which I have been seeking for some time of recording my grateful appreciation of the broadcast work of the Alliance Française in Shanghai which I consider to be by far the most valuable contribution to musical culture in this city. Naturally the programmes of the Alliance Française specialize in French music, but France's contribution to the art of music is one with which it is difficult to be surfeited, and moreover the authorities evince an admirable and discriminating internationalism in the choice of non-French programmes which is not always to be found in other musical organizations.

The concert opened with the suite for orchestra "Ma mère l'oye." As this suite is rather long and has a very definite and detailed "programme" it was perhaps unfortunate that the auditorium lights were turned out throughout, making it impossible for the audience to read over one and a half pages of programme notes. The suite was well rendered and gave Professor Foa, the leader, opportunities of distinguishing himself as the solo violinist, specially in producing some of those imitative noises (farm-yard imitations), the production of which forms one of the most distinctive if not the most distinguished of Ravel's many contributions to modern musical technique. The "Tzigane" for violin with orchestral accompaniment which followed proved to be the outstanding success of the concert. This was very well given both by the orchestra and by Prof. Foa, the soloist, though the latter showed some uncertainty both with regard to tone and intonation during the long and exceedingly difficult cadenza-like prelude.

As there was little to be read in the programme notes the illumination left nothing to be desired but we were plunged once more into Stygian darkness for the "Rapsodie Espagnole," the description of which occupied over one page in the programme. Commonsense informed me that directions as to the lighting control must have been intelligently conceived but that the responsible mechanic was inadvertently doing diametrically the opposite of what had been intended. The rhapsody was given with great vigour and enthusiasm.

After the interval Mr. P. Biriulin gave a beautiful performance of the harp part in the "introduction et allegro" for harp with flute, clarinet and strings accompaniment and the concert concluded with that triumphant assault upon the eardrums the Valse described as a "choreographic poem for orchestra" of which Signor Paci gave a magnificent interpretation. A crowded house gave evidence to the importance of the occasion, and I am sure that many members of the audience including myself would be grateful to the Alliance Française for a second programme devoted to Ravel's works to include the pianoforte concerto and some of his chamber music.—F.A.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council Health Report for the week ending midnight, January 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 5, and Chinese 1330. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners nil. and Chinese, Measles 83; Tuberculosis 29; Dysentery 25; Typhoid Fever 20; Diphtheria 9; Beri-beri 5; Scarlet Fever 2; Cerebrosphinal Fever 2, and Paratyphoid Fever and Influenza 1 each.

LION CUB EXHIBITED AT LECTURE

Children Excited When Shown Rare Animals

Excitement was caused on Dec. 28 among an audience of children at the Royal Institution. Albemarle-street, W., when a lion cub from the London Zoo was brought into the lecture hall. The occasion was the first of Dr. Julian Huxley's four Christmas lectures on "Rare Animals," states the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

The children sat in breathless silence. They had been warned by Dr. Huxley not to applaud, because the beast is of nervous temperament, but they clapped delightedly after he had gone out again.

The cub, whose name is Max, did not enjoy his visit. He was frightened of the crowd and the spotlight. He sprawled on the ground and had to be helped out of the room by his harness and his tail.

The cub was exhibited so that children could see the faint spots common to all baby lions and probably a survival from times when their ancestors lived in forests and were spotted.

Dr. Huxley also brought some pure white gophers, rodents from Alberta, which gave shrill cries like birds throughout the lecture, a black kite that rustled its wings, a sub-species of house mice from the Faro Islands, and a spiny ant-eater, half mammal and half reptile, which hissed loudly as the keeper held it up by its claws.

Four Sea Serpents

Part of the lecture concerned the origins of mythological monsters. There has been a great deal of talk lately about the Abominable Snowmen, reputed to be large, hairy, naked men living above the snow line on the Himalayas. Showing a slide of the double footmarks that gave rise to the legend, Dr. Huxley argued that they were the tracks of a large bear which put its hind paws into its front paw marks.

Slides were also shown of four types of sea serpents. One was the Moha Moha, seen in Northern Australia in 1890 by a schoolteacher and attested by other white eye-witnesses as well as natives.

Dr. Huxley suggested that this and similar monsters might have been shoals of porpoise, giant cuttle-fish, basking sharks or ribbon fish. He also described how the mermaid was perpetuated by travellers who saw dugongs, aquatic mammals found in tropical seas. They appear to stand up in the water carrying their young at their breast.

The unicorn, he said, might have been based on the oryx, an antelope with long pointed horns. Although it has two horns, it appears, when seen sidewise, to have only one. Since in mediæval times the unicorn's horn was thought to have wonderful medicinal properties, Dr. Huxley told how mediæval travellers encouraged the legend when they brought back tusks from the East and sold them as unicorn's horns.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JANUARY 25, 1878

General Grant is the object of attraction this week in Paris. People run to gaze in astonishment on a General President who has laid down office without a *coup d'etat*, and who has survived the miseries of such a position. The newspapers have tried to draw the General, and have signally failed. I think his reply to one interviewer—famous for obtaining State secrets from great men he never sees—was excellent. Mr. Perivier, like all Parisians, journalists in special, believing the sky which hangs over this capital to cover, not to screen Paradise, commenced with General Grant by propounding a question he thought must be answered with ecstasy. "And how do you like Paris, General?" The illustrious stranger quietly took his cigar from his mouth, and replied: "Can't say; only came down last night in a carriage from the station to the hotel." "But what you saw as you passed through the streets?" "Only saw the covering of the opposite cushions." "But you visited Marshal MacMahon this morning; what do you think of our President." "Impossible to say; he and I could never understand each other!" "Not understand each other, General?" "No sir, for he does not speak a blessed word of English, nor I a darned word of French." Is it any wonder that the newspapers don't much like Ulysses. (S. Grant).

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1122

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BIG SUM RAISED BY CHINESE IN U.S.

$2,000,000 Contributed to War Relief Funds

San Francisco, Jan. 22.

Seventy-five thousand Chinese in this country contributed over Chinese $21,000,000 for medical and refugee relief during the first three months of the undeclared war in China, it was announced here recently.

Funds from direct contributions have been as liberal as those realized from the sale of hand-made flowers and benefit shows of various kinds, ranging from Chinese operas to dances.

The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco, head organization of the community, raised its Ch.$1,000,000 dollar quota in less than three weeks, from direct contributions.

Other organizations, spurred by the example of the Six Companies directors, have established committees throughout the community to press the work of collecting further contributions. The Native Sons group followed dispatch of the Six Companies funds with a shipment of antitoxins by air, and a shipment of bandages and antiseptics by steamer.

Street broadcasts of war news and mass meetings have kept enthusiasm among local Chinese at high pitch. Recent arrivals from the Oriental war zone have addressed huge gatherings in Chinatown, describing the progress of warfare and relating the sufferings of the homeland.

Other Chinese communities in United States, from Colon, Panama, to New England, indicate the same degree of patriotic fervour with individual contributions ranging from Ch.$10,000 to Ch.$150,000. — United Press.

LAKESIDE SHOOTING CASE

Man Found Shot at Brathay on Lake Windermere

Police went to a lonely boathouse at Brathay, on Lake Windermere, on Christmas day, and found a man shot dead, states the "Daily Express."

He was John Smith, aged 27, of Culcheth, near Warrington, a colliery salesman and brother-in-law of the late Sir George Holden, the Lancashire cotton magnate.

Bandaged Knees

Later on Christmas Day Police-Supt. Parker, of Ulverston, Lancs, arrested Mrs. Mary Evelyn Dillon, aged 29, of Preston. Mrs. Dillon is the wife of an Indian Army officer. Recently Mrs. Dillon was carried into Hawkshead, (Lancs) police court, her knees heavily bandaged, and charged with feloniously killing Smith by shooting him with a double-barrelled shotgun between 9.30 p.m. on Friday and 1.30 a.m. on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Dillon, who is a brunette, wore a leopard skin coat. During the hearing she rested her injured legs across the knees of two police matrons.

Superintendent Parker, giving evidence of arrest, said that a statement was made to him, but he did not propose to read it at present.

Mrs. Dillon was remanded until January 3.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds and other minor injuries may happen in any home, especially where there are children.

KEEP SHE-KO HANDY

A box of She-ko kept in the home will come in handy for the prompt curative treatment of all such injuries. Antiseptic, cooling, soothing and composed of a blend of the very finest healing ingredients, She-ko is an ideal healing ointment.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR SKIN COMPLAINTS

such as eczema, ringworm, itch, sores of all kinds, pimples, boils, ulcers and external piles, She-ko is obtainable at medicine dealers everywhere.

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The happiness of youth

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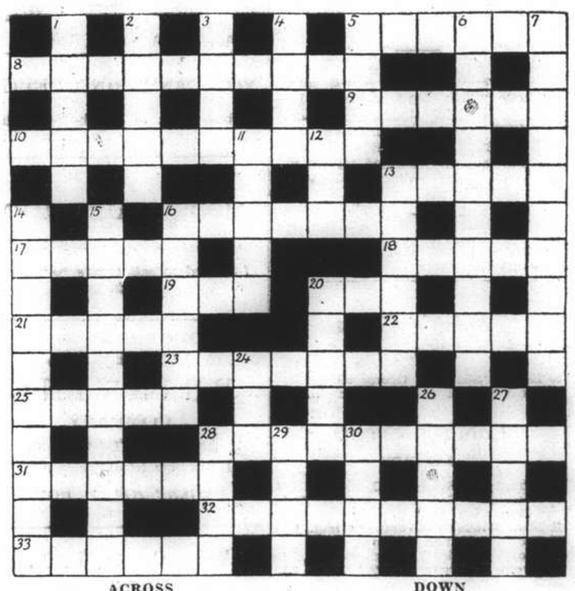
LONDON CROSS WORD No. 1423

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

5 This fish appears to be hooked already
8 This advertising man sounds as if he would be wanted in the office on 10 across
9 This man when merry is a clown
10 No, not six hours (see 8 across)
13 Of course, a peach would become this if much upset
16 This makes the bag more
17 No comic fellow makes this vehicle
18 This man if able is sad
19 Fish
20 Payment
21 The mistake is to make a mistake as an alternative
22 Bound
23 The importance is that it should be found in the gravy
25 Part of some soldier's peacetime uniform
28 This person is far from terse, but would be good in a marathon race
31 A bit of a puzzle
32 This body of troops shows some sort of independence
33 This vessel would be far from smart without one letter

DOWN

1 Ill-feeing that starts a card game and is also a fabric
2 Cambridge college
3 This forms part of 13 down
4 A road warning to drivers
5 English village 'vicariously' famous
6 Onerous
7 Sadness due to finding the decanter nearly empty perhaps (two words)
11 This lion is always "up agin the government"
12 People just fly by this way
13 Epithet for the fair damsel of olden days
14 The vegetarian may eat this only if bisected
15 Attack
16 Activity
20 Cast
24 Some disturbance in a dormitory
26 Much the same as a troll
27 This this money perhaps
28 This bird is an insect
29 Associated with May in the nursery
30 Scottish port (liable to be burnt?)

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88 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

In Rear Salesroom

TO-DAY Tuesday, January 25, 1938, at 9.30 a.m.

Wardrobe and wooden trunks, flower stands, round tables, books, pictures, blankets, curtains, cushions, quilts, plush table covers, coir mattings, medicine chests, geysers, radio sets, gramophone records, water boiler, fire screens, fire irons, double spring couches, arm chairs, iron bedsteads, wardrobe, new hand bags, manicure sets, blackwood chairs, wall and table clocks, electric table fan, doll's perambulators, bicycles, child's motor car, floor and table lamps, carpet, rugs, gents' and ladies' clothing and sundries etc.

At 310 Bubbling Well Road—Now On View

TO-DAY Tuesday, January 25, 1938, at 10 a.m.

Office Furniture, Stone Ware, etc.

Stone flower vases, flower pots, slabs, shields, round tables, smoking stands, dishes, statuettes, balls, table lanterns, wall plaques, glass showcases, desks, desk pads, filing cabinets, iron safe, desk chairs, partitions, light fitting, neon light and transformers, etc., also

1 Stone top and panelled wooden counter.

In Main Salesroom—On View Tuesday

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, January 26, 1938, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Tientsin and Axminster carpets, rugs, stair carpets, Velvet and tapestry upholstered double spring couches, and arm chairs, sofas, day beds, electric hair dryers, and curling machines, books, gramophones, pictures, wall mirrors, lamps, clocks, willow sitting room suites, desks, desk chairs, bookcases, **Modern style dining room suites**, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, silver ware cabinets, blackwood side tables, low tables, teapoys, wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, night tables, centre tables, bedroom chairs, stools, Simmons iron and wooden double and single bedsteads, hall racks, chrome tables, chairs, baby's walking chairs, cupboards, rattan ware, mattings, kitchen tables, brass coal boxes, fire brasses, salamandre square and round heating stoves, water boilers and pipes, etc., also

1 Fine tone iron framed piano by Moutrie
1 Singer treadle sewing machine, No. S967507
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334 Bags Damaged Saigon Rice

On View Morning Of Sale

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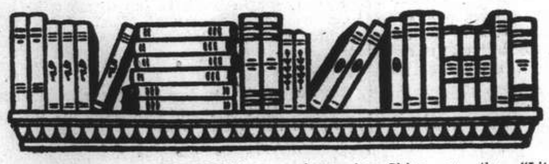
THE BOOK PAGE



"THE REAL SITUATION"

PACIFIC SCENE.—By Harry J. Greenwall. Nicholson & Watson, London.

This little volume, clearly printed and easy to read, consists of 17 chapters, with an Introduction by its author, Mr. Harry J. Greenwall, informing the reader:

> When I first went to the Far East I saw the potentiality of great troubles breaking out there. I wished to write a book dealing with the Pacific scene, although that was not the title I chose in my mind. The title I wished was: *The Chessboard of the Pacific.*
>
> After returning to Europe, having travelled in Japan and China, and more especially in Manchuria, which is Chinese or Japanese or Manchurian, just according to your point of view; after having spent a little time in the Straits Settlement, and more particularly in Singapore, I began to draft out this book. Then I started to write it, and I had not proceeded very far when the Japanese made their attack on China.
>
> For some time there had been minor attacks and expectations of a great war, but I did not know, it was not possible to know, when the great conflict would occur.
>
> I had, however, been fortunate enough to establish contacts all over the Orient. I asked my friends to keep in touch with me, to write me often and tell me what was happening in their own particular square of the great chessboard. They kept their promises. I have been hearing from them very often; they have kept me well posted, and my information is most up to date.
>
> Nevertheless, I was discontented. I wished to stop writing this book and to postpone publication until after the present conflict had ended, but my publishers thought otherwise. They persuaded me that what I had already written had value, and that my first-hand knowledge of the real situation in the Pacific should be published. So here it is.

"Old-Time Glamour"

China readers will be able easily to plumb the profundity of Mr. Harry J. Greenwall's first-hand knowledge of the real situation by testing the following excerpts from Chapter XIV, "Shanghai Madness," with their own observations of phenomena in this city:

> Of all the great picture towns of the world Shanghai is the only one left that has retained its old-time glamour, to which is constantly being added new thrills and fresh fields for the exploitation of luxury and poverty.
>
> Budapest is supposed to hold the most beautiful women, but as a roamer of the world, I believe I am right when I aver that no city can hold a candle to Shanghai when it comes to a question of womanly beauty.
>
> The Chinese women of Shanghai, whether they be the taxi girls of the dance halls or the students passing along the Nanking Road, are pretty indeed, but even they cannot compare with the Russian women one meets being jogged along Bubbling Well Road in rickshaws; women dressed in the height of Parisian fashion, pulled by half-clothed coolies, whose existence is never more than a few inches away from the Rice Line.
>
> Where but in Shanghai is there so much gambling? Fantastic games of dice.....gambling at the pony race track.....at the Canitorium....dog race tracks. What a city of gorgeous night clubs, luxurious hotels; what a city of crime and poverty! Drama in the streets, wealth galore, and plenty of starvation. A mad, mad city is Shanghai.
>
> As I begin to write this chapter, crisis once again hangs low over Shanghai, which is practically an empire within an empire, if one can so speak of the Republic of China, once a terrifically rich empire of the East.....When the Japanese used Shanghai as a base to make war on the Chinese, the streets were empty except for Japanese troops. Every time there was a lull in the fighting hundreds of street-sweepers would jump out of what appeared to be cracks in the pavement, and with their dustpans and brooms sweep up everything of value. And there were many things of great commercial value, for the Japanese guns dropped empty brass shells, and also many cartridge cases, and never had the Shanghai street-sweepers seen articles of such value lying about. Again and again the municipal authorities issued warnings that street-sweepers were *not* to sweep the streets in the danger zone, but every time the coolies either ignored the order or pretended they had never received it.....Many a time have I watched a half-naked coolie jog-trotting along between the shafts of a rickshaw. He is thin, but very strong. Behind him sitting on the high seat is a most beautiful woman; she may be French, she may be English, or possibly German, but if she is very beautiful indeed you may be pretty sure that she is a Russian.....
>
> In Shanghai all the prettiest hostesses in the dance halls are Russians. One finds Russian women selling newspapers in the hotel kiosks. One finds Russian dancers and Russian waiters and Russian taxi-cab drivers, just as one finds Russians driving taxis in the streets of Paris. I am not denying that working in the dance halls can be very hard work in the sense that it means keeping very long hours, but our Russian friends seem to prefer that sort of work to any other.
>
> Just watch this coolie jog-trotting along with this beautiful Russian lady sitting in such stately fashion behind him. The rickshaw stops; the shafts are slowly allowed to rest on the ground. The coolie straightens himself. The lady alights. She pays her fare; then she hands the rickshaw coolie a penny or two as his tip. What does the coolie do? Does he drop the coppers into a pocket? He does not; he make a dash and obtains a bowl of rice. He knows what it is to be hungry, and when he has a copper or two he eats, because he never knows when he is going to eat again.

The Longest Bar

Passing on, it is pleasant to find that Mr. Greenwall has polite things to say about the Shanghai Club that should be gratifying to the membership:

> Talking of bars, the most famous Long Bar in the world is undoubtedly that of the Shanghai Club. To see this bar on a Saturday morning is a sight that one cannot well forget. Europeans and Americans, and the Europeans are mostly British, line up in front of the bar six deep, and wait to be served with drinks. It is an extremely well conducted club, and I was very surprised that, of all the places where I expected to find gambling with dice in Shanghai, the one place where I found it was not allowed was on the Long Bar of the Shanghai Club.....Although dice playing is not allowed in the bar of the Shanghai Club, many thousands of pounds change hands over sweepstakes in the pony races. One of the biggest Derby "sweeps" in the world is held in the Shanghai Club. A whole book could be written of the fortunes which have been won and lost, and of men who have walked in literally without a penny and who have come out comparatively wealthy through a stroke of luck.

China's "Little Marshal"

In concluding, one passes to Chapter XV, "Chinese Sketches," which it is hoped may prove informative to China residents:

> In Nanking Mrs. Soong opened a matrimonial bureau, which was called "The Door of Hope." Girls who had small dowries went to this bureau to find a husband. They paid a small fee and in return went through a course of household duties.

And on page 266 we learn that:

> "Chiang Kai-shek's captor, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, is known everywhere in China as the "Little Marshal." He is everything that the leader of China is not. I do not know for certain whether Chiang Kai-shek is really as anti-foreign as he is said to be, but there is no question that the "Little Marshal" is pro-foreign. He likes to play golf, bridge and poker ,even though he plays the national game of mah-jongg. He likes to go to the foreigners' clubs and sit among them, talking rather bad English and sipping whisky and soda. Although Chiang Kai-shek may be anti-foreign, he has cast off many of the old Chinese customs, especially one which allows a Chinaman to have as many concubines as he can afford. The "Little Marshall", on the other hand, has two wives, and makes no bones about that.....Personally, I believe that the "Little Marshal" is playing a lone hand, but neither in favour of Moscow nor of Tokyo. In China to-day, however, that does not mean a great deal. One may be playing a lone hand on the chessboard to-day, but to-morrow one may be a pawn, or perhaps I should say a knight or castle, in the hands of somebody.
>
> "They have kept me well posted, and my information is most up to date," the reader of this pabulum called "Pacific Scene" is informed, and "my publishers persuaded me that what I had already written had value, and that my first-hand knowledge of the real situation in the Pacific should be published. So there it is."
>
> So there it is. Quite!—W.B.L.

CHILD EDUCATION

A KEY TO THE HEART OF THE CHILDREN A Research about Character and Practical Education in the United States of America and other Countries. Edited by The Children's Friends, Amsterdam.

The Children's Friends is an association in Holland whose object it is "To develop joy in life, idealism, love of art and self-reliance among children" and the group being entirely non-professional it thereby hopes to attain a more objective point of view upon its subject. Some time ago the institution sent a small group of representatives to America to investigate the school system there and this report embodies their findings together with notes on the school systems of other countries.

It must be said at once that the whole book is greatly marred, firstly by its format—four pamphlets enclosed in a loose and awkward paper binding—and secondly by the fact that it has evidently been written by a foreigner with only the most elementary knowledge of English, of our complicated grammar and impossible spelling, so that every page is full of gross proof-reading errors and grammatical mistakes. It would be a pleasanter book to read if it had been first revised by an English proof-reader.

Conventional And Otherwise

This criticism apart, however, the book is a fascinating study of different school systems, especially in America. The group went from school to school asking questions of both pupils and teachers, and visited many different types of institution. For instance, they went to Pelham and were taken to visit one of the oldest of the public schools by the Superintendent of the school system. They were struck by the happy appearance of the children, the informality of the atmosphere and of the relation between the teachers and pupils and the excellent order which was due to the fact that each child had a task which interested it. The furniture in the classrooms was movable and could be pushed to one side if more floor-space was wanted for games or other activities, a happy change from the immovable and uncomfortable forms of our childhood which still unhappily persist in more than one school which ought to know better. Their reaction, however, to the big negro school which they visited in New York—which for some unexplained reason was staffed by white people—showed a willingness to accept conventional reactions to racial differences which was not as progressive as the rest of their attitude. They make the quite unprovable statement that "the negro child does not have the ability or aptitude for abstract thinking that the average white child has."

Theory And Practice

One of the most interesting places visited was the Lincoln School which is used for observation and instruction by the pupils of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and is probably the most progressive of all American public schools. The work done relies greatly on the initiative of the children; for instance, each child was allowed to choose his own book for the reading class and was expected to tell the rest of the class about what he had read. If he had chosen badly or told the story uninterestingly the other children would very soon make it clear to him by their restlessness and lack of interest. No direct "moral instruction" was given because the whole atmosphere of the school instilled good manners and consideration for others; the teachers had grasped the fundamental principle that the average child is avid to learn and will digest everything that is given to it if only the teaching is done intelligently and interestingly and a chance given to children to display their own initiative. A splendid example of the correlation of different types of instruction was shown in the music class where the children, who had been studying Egyptian music, became interested in zithers. They made their own instruments in the manual training shops and then brought them back to the music classes and learnt how to play them and compose tunes on them.

America Ahead

The main trends of education in America are democratic and progressive and this must lead to a higher cultural level of the whole nation. This is unhappily not true of most other countries. Even in the short report on English schools we get the impression of a system soaked with tradition and hampered by all sorts of outworn ideas which have never been properly sloughed off. Most of the continental school systems suffer from the extensive curriculum which the secondary-school pupils are forced to cover; it makes education a burden to children in their teens, a difficult period of development in any case when every child should have a certain amount of spare energy to devote to solving his rapidly increasing emotional problems. South Africa's disgraceful neglect of the education of its native population is mentioned and in the note on education in China the astonishing statement is made that 99 per cent. of China's population is literate, which must surely be a misprint for illiterate.

This little collection of pamphlets is a useful and interesting summary of what is being done in various types of education but it does not pretend to be complete in any sense. It should nevertheless be most serviceable as an outline for teachers who want to keep abreast of what is going on in education in other parts of the world.—NADYS.

A CHINA REVIEW

T'IEN HSIA MONTHLY Published under the Auspices of the Sun Yat-sen Institute for the Advancement of Culture and Education. 400 Ferry Road, Shanghai. $1.00 Per Annum $9.00.

Four reproductions of the work of three artists, the late Mr. Chang Hsien, Mr. Hua Lo and Mr. Shao Fei, in the January number of "T'ien Hsia Monthly" serve to illustrate a short editorial comment on modern Chinese art. These three artists are commended as exceptions to what the writer considers "rather a depressing state of affairs:"

> ....the final impression one got from the National Exhibition of Art was that our modern art was no patch to our ancient. The modern pictures in the Chinese style, with the exception of a few by Kao Chien-fu, P'u Hsin-yu, and one or two others, made a sorry show when compared with those by the old masters. As for sculpture, the modern specimens looked cheap beside those chiselled more than two thousand years ago. One felt that in modern Chinese art, there was only *borrowed* life: it lacked reality and seemed afraid of originality. Imitation first and last, imitation either of the latest craze in the West or the most respectable in old Chinese art.....

Gems from the Mosquito Press are given by Mr. David Chi-hsin Lu who traces the evolution of this type of journalism since its birth about 30 years ago. He feels that a remarkable change for the better has been taking place during the last five years and the mosquito press has taken an upward grade:

> The editorials are, as a general rule, exceptionally good and intelligently written. Comments on world problems are usually straight and simple, written in an understandable language welcomed by the masses.

Mr. Harold Acton has an amusing little sketch of Florence after the Medici drawn largely from comments of distinguished tourists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. China's Population Problem is discussed by Mr. Harry Paxton Howard, who considers it to be one of the most serious problems of the country to-day:

> ....when it is borne in mind that the Chinese population is increasing at a rate of some four million persons yearly, it may be realized that even the widespread suffering and death of these days does not do more than dispose of a part of the increase.

and he recalls that Mencius observed that "an increasing population over a long period of time brings about strife and disorder." Mr. Howard feels very strongly that something must be done to stem the ever-increasing birth-rate, for

> ....Over-population is not a source of strength, but of terrible weakness. Whatever measures may be taken to raise economic levels, increase production, and expand education in China, their ultimate aims can be realized only if they go hand in hand with definite restriction of population. Population increase can eat up the fruits of economic improvement far more rapidly than they can make themselves evident. And a powerful nation cannot rest upon a basis of destitute and illiterate masses whose whole life is a desperate and hopeless struggle against starvation in a fearfully overcrowded country. As Han Fei-tzu noted two thousand years ago, "the wealth of a nation depends upon people having enough food, not upon the number of people."

Mr. T. K. Chuan under the heading "I Hate War...." links together Signor Mussolini and the Bishop of London, for he says that they both praise war on ethical grounds. He bases this statement regarding the Bishop on the opinion expressed by him during the Great War that "war brings out all that is best in our men," an opinion that was naturally held by each belligerent nation of its own fighting forces. Most British people hold that there is nothing like a shipwreck for bringing out the very best in a British crew, but that does not mean that they approve of shipwrecks or would like to see them occur oftener. He also quotes Mr. Wyndham Lewis who, he says, "in his latest book on himself, almost went into ecstasies in his description of war as romance." To balance these he quotes the view of a German soldier in the Great War, Lord Kennet's description of a retreat of Serbian soldiers, and Major R. Markham Carter in "Mesopotamia Papers." Mr. Aldous Huxley he considers a true pacifist, and so also Mr. Bertrand Russell, though to a considerably lesser degree, although he feels that the pacificism of both is only the doctrine of despair in disguise, for neither of them is willing to admit that economics is war's fundamental cause. Time is pressing, concludes Mr. Chuan, and no one should shirk his duty:

> ....All should be prepared to say: "I hate war, but I hate war-makers still more."

Mr. M. G. Shippe contributes a Sociological Study of the Chinese Family, and Mr. Yeh Ch'iu-yuan an Archaeology Chronicle. There are 14 Chinese poems, translated by Miss Teresa Li, the translation following the Chinese characters which have a delightfully neat and compressed look in comparison with the English version. This, by Yuan Chen, is entitled "A Deserted Palace":

> A deserted old travelling palace—
> Flowers in utter loneliness blush.
> A couple of white-haired courtesans sit idly,
> Gossiping about the late Emperor with great gush.

Book reviews, which are also well worth reading, conclude this very attractive issue.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Racism. M. Hirschfeld (Gollancz, London) **Leon Blum.** G. Fraser and T. Natanson (Gollancz, London).

Surprise is so essential an ingredient of wit, that no wit will bear repetition—at least the original electrical feeling produced by any piece of wit can never be renewed. There is a sober sort of approbation succeeds at hearing it the second time, which is as different from its original, rapid, pungent volatility, as a bottle of champagne that has been open three days is from one that has at that very instant emerged from the darkness of the cellar.—SYDNEY SMITH.

SHORT WAVE RADIO

To-day's Broadcasts

Daventry, England.—Trans. 1, from *16.15 to 18.25 o'clock*, 16.86 metres, 25.53m; 31.55. Trans. 2, *18.45 to 21.55* 13.93m; 13.97m; 16.86m; 19.76m; Trans. 3, *22.00 to 1.00* 13.98m; 13.97m; 16.86m; 19.82m; 25.53m.

Via Hongkong.—31.49m.

Berlin, Germany.—*13.05 to 24.00*, 31.38m, 19.74m; 16.89m; 31.45m; 19.68m.

Rome, Italy.—*19.00 to 21.20 and 23.00 to 00.20*, 25.4m.

Australia.—Lyndhurst, Mon.-Sat. *10.35 to 21.30;* Sun., *16.00 to 20.30*, 31.34m.

Sydney, Sun., *14.00 to 16.00, 18.00 to 22.00;* Mon., *22.00 to 24.00*, 31.28m.

Melbourne, Mon.-Sat., *17.00 to 20.00*, 31.50m.

Perth, Mon-Sat., 17.00 to 19.00, 31.28m.

Paris, France.—*15.00 to 18.00*, 25.24m; *18.00 to 24.00*, 19.86m; *00.15 to 7.00*, 25.34; *7.15 to 14.00*, 26.60m.

Manila, P.I.—*6.30 to 9.00 and 19.00 to 23.00*, 25.38m; 31.35m. Sundays, *18.00 to 24.00.*

Tokyo, Japan.—*13.00 to 14.00, 21.00 to 22.00*, 25.42m; 19.79m.

Abridged Programmes

The letters in parenthesis indicate from which of the above stations the broadcast is made.

13.10 "Music for All" (B)
13.30 News; varied till 14.30 (T)
14.00 News in German (B)
15.00 News (B), (P)
15.30 Otto Dobrint Orchestra (D)
16.15 "Palace of Varieties" (D)
16.30 Romantic potpourri (B)
16.45 Sport news/notes, 31.34m. (A)
17.00 News in French (P), Melbourne prog., (31.50m.; Perth 31.28m. (A)
17.15 "Empire Exchange" (4), Brass band (B)
17.20 News, 31.34m. (A)
17.30 "Burns Night" Concert (D), News (P), in German (B)
17.40 News in Italian (P)
17.45 Light concert (D)
18.00 News (D)
18.45 "Thirty-two Years a Butler" (D)
19.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra (D), (Concert (B), (P)
19.50 "Dancing Time" (D)
20.00 News (B), (P)
20.15 "Whitstable Oysters" (D)
20.30 News, 31.34m. (A)
20.45 Troise and his Mandoliers (D)
21.00 News in German (B)
21.15 Variety (D), "Musical Treasures" (B)
21.30 News (D), in French (P)
22.00 "Take Your Choice" (D), News (B)
22.30 "Boot and Shoe Songs" (D), Concert (P), Talk in English (B)
22.40 Burns Songs (D)
22.45 "Non-Stop Entertainment" (B)
23.00 Torquay Mun. Orchestra (D), till 00.20 (B)
23.45 "Daily Life" (B)
24.00 News (D), (B)
00.20 British dance music (D)
00.40 "Do We Understand English?" 4 (D)
06.00 Special news, 31.48 (SCH)

Through the Mike

BY THE RADIO EDITOR

Selectivity

Although the superhet is such a useful circuit to employ where maximum selectivity is required, it is often found that the quality on the local stations does not come up to that provided by a "straight" circuit on account of the degree of cut-off which is provided by the sharply-tuned circuits. Some listeners, however, require to have the selectivity for distant listening, and the quality for local listening, and it is possible to obtain both without recourse to two separate receivers. There are several schemes which may be employed for the purpose—either changing the circuit by means of switches for local and distant work, or by some modification to the circuit arrangement employed in the superhet. Of these, the easiest and more practicable is the inclusion of what is now known as variable selectivity. In most cases this will consist of some means of adjusting the I.F. transformers so that by a simple switch or control knob it is instantly possible to change from one system to the other.

* * *

Beam Aerials

The six new short-wave transmitters which are under construction at Prato Smeraldo (2RO) and Monte Mario respectively, and of which two will be of 100 Kw, three of 50 Kw and one of 2 Kw, are being rapidly completed in order to bring them into service early this year. An ultra-modern system of beam aerials supplied by an affiliated company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. of New York will comprise a revolving turntable on which are to be installed all the components of the transmitter which must be brought into action when a change of wave length is needed. By a simple revolution of this turntable it is possible to switch in the apparatus necessitated by the various frequencies required for satisfactory broadcasts to all quarters of the globe at different times of the day and night.

* * *

From Spain

For real excitement, assuming local listeners want any more, tune in to EAJ8, 41.65m., at about 5 a.m. or so, when an English speaker is often heard luridly describing the "Reds" and the "red hell" of Republican Spain, which he follows up with the "truth" about the Civil War. Identification is simplified by the English announcement "This is Radio Espana in San Sebastian, at the service of Spain for Spain," or in Spanish the abbreviated announcement "Aqui Radio Espana de San Sebastian," while a studio clock chimes at quarter of an hour intervals. EAQ, Madrid, 30.43m., 9.86 mc/s., is even better and sends a very fine verification card in reply to reports. Broadcasts are made from 6.15-8.30 daily.

* * *

Ham Stations

A little group of well-known British amateurs, writes a Home correspondent, have become so thoroughly fed up with the terrible jam on 20 and 40 meters that they are confining all their activities to the extreme bands, 160 and 10 meters. Some of them—those who hold 80-meter permits—also work on that band, on which there should be quite a lot of transatlantic work this winter. At any rate, there is sufficient amateur activity on these three "outside bands" to interest any short wave receiving enthusiast, and those of you who are fed up with the jamming on the more frequently used bands might well follow the example of the transmitters I have mentioned and look over the other bands a little more frequently.

* * *

A New Weapon

Another Home correspondent writes in the following vein:— Talking about rearmament reminds me of a new angle on this warfare racket that comes to light (or hearing) in the States. Someone over there has had a brainwave. It generated in this fashion: A general was expected at a big navy display at Brooklyn. A popular general and the navy lads were determined to give the old boy a right royal salute. But all they could muster for the purpose was a pair of one-pound signal guns. Not good enough! They put their heads together. Someone had an idea. Why not shove a microphone near those guns, amplify like stink and push the result out through a battery of big public address speakers? They did it. The result was tremendously successful. The little one-pounders gave out a roar, with the aid of the P. A. outfit, like a broadside from a battleship. A brainwave was born. Why not use amplification in warfare to make small guns sound more terrifying?.... Visualise a trench full of boom-boom-boom machine guns. Enough to make the enemy run home to mother with a story about cannon that can be carried on men's backs and fire half-ton shells straight at you at the rate of a thousand a minute...Make war a real "racket" and we'll all get tired of hearing about it!

* * *

Daventry's Arabic Newscasts

The Arabic transmissions from Daventry were inaugurated on Monday, January 3, when a number of royal and distinguished representatives of Arabian countries were present. At 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time that day, the chimes of Big Ben were radiated, followed by the reading of the first news bulletin in Arabic. The new service is now being broadcast daily, using, for the time being, the call-sign GSC, operating on a wave-length of 31.32 metres, or a corresponding frequency of 9.58 megacycles. Transmissions begin at 5.17 p.m. G.M.T. (7.17 a.m. Shanghai time) and close down at approximately 6.15 p.m. G.M.T. (2.15 a.m. Shanghai time).

* * *

The Cairo Conference

The International Telecommunications Conference, which is held every five years, will open at Cairo on January 31. The conference, to which practically all nations throughout the world send delegates, will discuss the Radio and Telegraphs Regulations agreed on at the previous conference held in Madrid in 1932. As far as radio is concerned, interest will centre mainly on the regulations dealing with the allocation of wavebands to the various kinds of radio services. A meeting was held at Nice recently of the Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion (the U.I.R.) at which delegates representing 21 European states, the Palestine Broadcasting Service, two American systems (Columbia and National), NIROM, of the Netherlands East Indies, and others were present, to discuss proposals to be brought up at the Cairo conference. Among things decided upon were the recommendation of an organization of an international radio exchange of New Year wishes in 1939. The Programme Committee also studied the use of modern methods of broadcasting in the interests of peace; the question of elimination by conventions or other international agreements the obstacles in the way of the greater use of broadcasting as a method of promoting international understanding; and the new possibilities for developing programmes along these lines.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Soviet Ambassador Flies to Chungking

Hongkong, Jan. 24.

M. Ivan Luganetz-Orelsky, new Soviet Ambassador to China, yesterday presented his credentials to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Nationalist Government, in Chungking.

The new envoy, who succeeded M. Dmitri Bogomolov, arrived in Chungking from Hankow by plane the previous day.

Exactly 15 hours before the Ambassador handed his papers to the head of the Nationalist administration, the building of the Soviet Embassy in Hankow was burned to the ground.—Domei.

THE annual settlement for most of the Chinese trade houses in Shanghai will be postponed from the Lunar New Year to the end of April, says a report to the "Ta Wan Pao." Although these houses will close their books in a few days' time, it is reported, they will have to delay the clearing up of their accounts until three months later.

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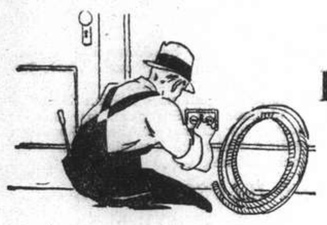

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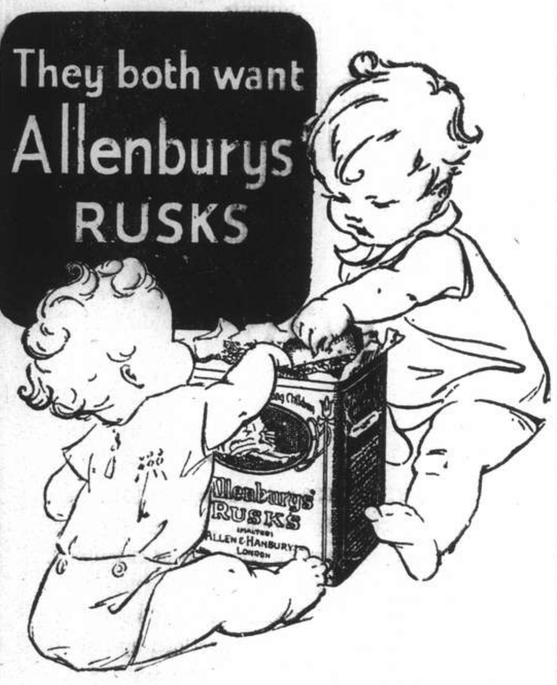

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

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Announcements in this column $3 per insertion.

BIRTH

COSTA.—On January 23, 1938, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to STELLA, wife of ARNALDO, a daughter. -995

DEATHS

POSKITT.—On January 22, 1938, at her residence, 63 Route Ferguson, NITA MAUD POSKITT, aged 48 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. Edward Poskitt and mother of Phyllis, Edward and Patricia Poskitt. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, January 26, 1938, at the Bubbling Well Chapel at 4 p.m. 12217

COOPER.—On Monday, January 24, 1938, at the Country Hospital, TERENCE AUSTIN, aged 10 years, the dearly-beloved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cooper. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Interment at Hungjao Road Cemetery to-day, January 25, at 4 p.m. No flowers, but donations may be sent to the Royal National Orthopedic Hospital (of which he was a patient), Stanmore, Middlesex, care of the North-China Daily News.

CARD

Mrs. C. LEWIS TURNER

P.P.C. -969

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

JAPAN'S PLANS

All manner of ambitious schemes for the development of north China are now being discussed by the Japanese controlled press in Tientsin and Peiping, not the least interesting of which is the proposal reported elsewhere in this issue for the creation of the China Federated Reserve Bank and its participation in the yen bloc with Japan, Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia. By this means it is sought to form an oriental economic bloc and with the consolidation of the currency system in north China preparations are being made to reap the economic fruits which Japan expects from her present venture in this country. The proposed bank will have a capital of Yuan 50,000,000 to be subscribed half by Chinese banks and half by the new régime. It will undertake the control of the money market and all note issues of existing banks in the north, including the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen. Silver stocks in all banks in Peiping and Tientsin will be concentrated in the new bank as a specie reserve. There will be no free conversion of notes into specie, but a managed currency policy as is followed by Japan will be adopted, while the external value of the notes issued by the new bank will be made equal to the Japanese yen. The scheme is identical with that set up by Japan in Manchoukuo. There, by law, the Central Bank of Manchoukuo was required to hold as reserve against the note issue a sum equivalent to 30 per cent. or more of the total amount of the notes issued in gold and silver bullion, reliable foreign currencies and deposits with banks in gold and silver accounts. As a matter of fact the reserve ratio was generally higher, but the scheme actually permitted the retirement of the old notes then current in Manchoukuo to the face value of no less than Yuan 19,660,000,000 and the substitution therefor of no more than Yuan 200,000,000 on the new currency. It will be remembered that the enormous note issues in the time of Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang had greatly depreciated despite their frantic endeavours to uphold their value even by resort to the executioner's sword, and in 1935 a correspondent of this journal was able to report that the managed currency of Manchoukuo was proving a success and a decided boon to the inhabitants of that country who had suffered so badly under the quaint financial methods of the old regime.

It appears that the silver cash held in Peiping and Tientsin amounts to about Yuan 56,000,000 and on the basis of the Manchoukuo experiment this should provide sufficient reserve for a note issue of Yuan 168,000,000. It is believed that this is wholly insufficient for the needs of the area over which Japan has secured control and it would seem that it is also intended to negotiate a credit amounting to Yen 100,000,000 with Japan through a syndicate organized by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Chosen, Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan. If that is also to be used as a reserve for the note issue it would then be possible to place notes representing approximately Yuan 500,000,000 at the service of the new régime, and it is believed by those responsible for the scheme that this would be sufficient for the change which is contemplated. Northern critics of the plan, however, believe that the only way the new currency can be established on a stable basis would be to give it a proper backing by Japanese capital of four to five hundred million yen, and in order to prevent the yen being weakened in Japan—by the export of the Yen which the Japanese government is striving so desperately to prevent—the new currency will have to be stabilized at a fixed rate, as has been done in the case of Manchoukuo. To achieve that end it would be necessary to impose the same restrictions on imports and exchange transactions as have been applied in Japan and Manchoukuo. That this is contemplated is apparent from the expressed intention of including north China is the economic bloc which already exists. In view of the uncertainty of the hold which Japan at present has upon northern China the possibility of successfully enforcing such restrictions must be regarded with some doubt, but should it prove a success the same depressing effect would be felt on trade as is experienced in both Manchoukuo and Japan.

The point may be taken quite correctly that the depression which those countries are at present suffering is the direct result of the Japanese campaign in China and that as soon as conditions return to normal it will disappear. Temporary inconvenience, it will be urged, is the natural price for undertakings which have been embarked on with an eye to the long distant future. That may be very true but the foreigner will watch developments with considerable gloom realizing that what is happening in Manchoukuo will in all probability occur to him in north China. That the Japanese can carry through such a scheme as the one under review is proved by what has been achieved in Manchoukuo. It may make bigger demands upon Japanese resources, but there is at present no reason to believe that Japan is unable to meet them. The point which it is sought to make, however, is that plans such as these, having a direct effect upon the trade which the foreigner desires to do in this part of the world, are calculated to damage those interests which it has been repeatedly stated it is the Japanese intention strictly to respect. The recent restrictions imposed on trade and exchange firstly in Japan and subsequently in Manchoukuo have had serious repercussions upon the businesses of foreign nationals resident in those countries. There is no ground for believing that similar arrangements in north China would produce any different results: on the contrary they may be expected to operate in exactly the same manner. When, therefore, such plans are in the making how can it be said with any hope of carrying conviction that foreign interests will be scrupulously respected? To the very simplest it must appear that such is not the case, and that those unofficial publicists who have so frequently boasted of Japanese intentions to monopolize the trade of China have probably more real authority behind them than the more official utterances to the opposite effect. A realistic view of the outlook is not reassuring, but there is this comforting reflection that it is not unlikely that Japan is taking on more than she can handle, and that in the long run she will find that co-operation with the foreigner in China and not his exclusion may serve her ends best.

A LONG DELAY

The original suspicion that two American citizens who disappeared in Soviet Russia some weeks ago had in fact been arrested by the Soviet authorities has now been confirmed by the action of the United States' government in requesting that an American consular official be allowed to interview one of the prisoners whose citizenship has been definitely established. The nationality of the other prisoner has not yet been established, though it is clear that both of them were travelling under false passports. There is an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Government which provides *inter alia* that representatives of the United States would be allowed to see any of their nationals taken into custody without delay. It was by reason of that provision that the request was made. It has been rejected by the Soviet authorities on the interpretation that the provision permits such interviews only after the Soviet authorities have completed their own investigations. These, experience shows, usually take a very long time, even as much as six months, and if that proves to be the case in this instance it will mean that the prisoners will be without whatever assistance the American consular authorities may be able to give them. A similar interpretation of an agreement with Germany allowed the Soviet authorities to refuse a like German request some time previously. It is preferable that a speedy interview and ready access should be granted consular officials in such cases, though from the Soviet point of view six months should be ample for an accused person to recover from anything that might happen to him in the course of such "investigations."

SHANGHAI SHIPPING

An encouraging sign of the returning confidence in Shanghai is to be found in the increase in shipping visiting this port. Anybody a year ago who would have been rash enough to predict that a time might come within a few months when the fifth largest port in the world would be completely isolated as far as mercantile requirements were concerned would have been dubbed a romancer but that is what happened and it is only now that any volume of traffic is entering port. Joining that international fleet which has resumed calling here after the hostilities are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha ss. Hakone Maru, which reached port yesterday morning, being the first N.Y.K. liner to visit here since the trouble started, and the Empress of Asia, which arrived last evening from Canada, resuming a Trans-Pacific service which has been entirely non-existent for some months, although European liners have been making frequent visits on a regular schedule. No American liners have been seen in these waters since the unfortunate bombing of the President Hoover, but it is hoped that vessels of this line will also be seen here, since the Maritime Commission arranged the financial affairs of the Dollar Company. As a port, Shanghai has always revealed its progressive nature in circumstances which have often been unique as far as the world's great shipping terminals are concerned, but present-day conditions require a little more confidence and optimism than casual acquaintance reveal if Shanghai's heritage is to reach the fruition which its hardy pioneers planned and expected, and if the worst consequences of the present trouble are to be avoided.

WATERFRONT CONTROL

Control of waterfront activities since the Bund was temporarily converted into a docking district for dozens of small ships bringing food and other supplies into the Settlement has been a subject of considerable discussion ever since the system was started. Racketeering by wharf gangsters, wholesale pilfering by hordes of loafers and beggars and complete disregard for law and order by thousands of coolies who swarm on and off boats have occupied the attention of the Municipal Police, and a special force of more than 100 men strive desperately to keep matters in hand and enforce some semblance of control although the difficulties are almost insuperable. One instance of lack of co-operation by other members of the public was witnessed yesterday afternoon. A Chinese policeman was attempting to disperse a mob of rickshaw coolies struggling at the Customs jetty for foreign sailors coming ashore. He seized the cushion from one offending rickshaw and was tackling another which had narrowly escaped an accident with a motor truck when another rickshaw carrying a sailor, passed and the puller deftly snatched the cushion from the Chinese policeman, and the sailor passenger obliged in defeating the ends of the law by sitting on it. The result was a futile chase after the second puller while the first got away and the policeman, representing law and order in the Foreign Settlement, was left a foolish figure with the sailor and pullers laughing heartily. It was quite a clever move on the part of the puller to accomplish this little feat, but was it clever, on the part of the sailor who probably might need the policeman's assistance some time? He was smiling as the puller rushed him away so it is to be supposed he was right.

IN PARENTHESIS

Shucks!

MAN (cigar in hand, falling through the air from an aeroplane)—"Gad! That wasn't the washroom after all!"

* * *

Guide

BEFORE putting on her hat, the chic dresser will make sure it is her hat. If it has money in it, it's her purse.

* * *

Sideline

THE Welsh gladiator, Tommy Farr, would rather write songs, he says, than box. No on knows what became of the pugilist who was interested in pugilism.

* * *

Optimist

PAT—"You certainly had tough luck in getting your hand blown off in the explosion."

Mike—"Yes, but think how much worse if it had been the other one. I had my week's pay in it."

* * *

Wisecracker

A DRUNK was leaning against a building.... A cop groaned: "Move on; c'mon, c'mon! What d'ya think you're doing—holding up the building?"....So the drunk staggered away — and the building fell down on the cop!

* * *

R. I. P.

THE Irish foreman of a gang of railway men was walking along his section of the line when he found one of his men sound asleep. With a smile, he said: "Slape on, ye idle spalpeen, slape on. So long as ye slape ye've got a job, but when ye wake up ye're out of work."

* * *

Good Investment

AN income-tax collector had died, and a subscription was raised in a Wall Street office for a wreath. The boss promised $5. A few days later one of the clerks called for the money. The chief handed him a $10 note.

"You want $5 change, sir," said the clerk.

"No," growled the boss; "keep it and bury another."

* * *

Imagination

AN old cowpuncher entered a restaurant and ordered a steak. The waiter brought it to him, and it was rare, very rare. The cowpuncher demanded that it be taken back and cooked.

"It's already cooked," the waiter snapped.

"Cooked, hell," returned the cowpuncher. "I've seen cows hurt worse than that and they got well."

* * *

Caution

THE electrician was puzzled. "Hey," he called to his assistant, "put your hand on one of those wires."

The assistant did as he was told.

"Feel anything?"

"No."

"Good," said the electrician. "I wasn't sure which was which. Don't touch the other or you'll drop dead."

* * *

Wear and Tear

A TRAVELING salesman, detained in a certain village overnight, was introduced in the town's hotel to a crazy little billiard table and a set of balls of uniform, dirty gray colour.

But how do you tell the red from the white?" he asked.

"Oh," replied the landlord, "you soon get to know them by their shape."

* * *

Extended Theory

BILL Robinson, at the opening of the Cotton Club, explained why he wouldn't fly from Hollywood.

He said he'd heard the old fatalist line—"Go ahead and fly. When your number's up, your number's up."

"But," said Bill, "suppose the Pilot's number is up, and there's Bill Robinson sittin' right behind him."

* * *

Why Barbers Cut Throats

"JUST a haircut—I always shave at home. Skin's too tender."

"Could you also trim the hair a little while you shave the neck?"

"You should gimme half price—I'm nearly bald."

"The last barber cut my hair for ten years. I don't go to him because he just died."

"What do you do with all the hair you cut?"

"Gimme the same haircut you gave me last year."

"A once-over. Twice."

* * *

Modern Penology

HATCHER was driving up Broadway about 10 o'clock one night and slipped past a changing traffic light. As he stopped at the next corner, a policeman stepped from the shadows of a building.

"Red lights don't mean anything to you," he said, in a gruff voice. "Let me see your registration and licence."

Hatcher handed them to him and the policeman went under a street light and fell to writing in his notebook. Soon he returned to the car and gave Hatcher a folded piece of paper along with his other documents. "Get out of here now," he ordered.

At the next red light Hatcher unfolded the paper and read:

"Don't pass no more red lights."

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

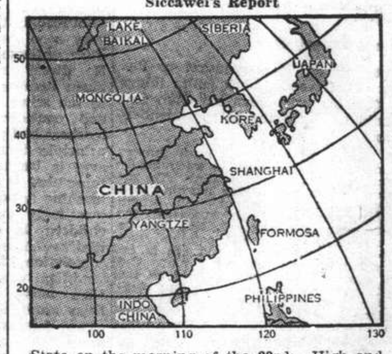
Yesterday	Min.	29.0	Max.	45.5
Same date, 1937	Min.	42.5	Max.	46.0

Rainfall nil.

Siccawei Recordings:—

Yesterday	Min.	25.7	Max.	47.7
Same date, 1937	Min.	35.4	Max.	46.9

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 23rd:—High and steady anti-cyclone over China, Korea and Japan. Strong winter monsoon. Fine, cloudy and cold weather in China.

State on the morning of the 24th:—Fine and cold weather. Rather heavy hoar-frost. High and unsteady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy, fine and cold weather with south-westerly to north-westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy to overcast threatening rain with north-easterly to south-easterly breezes over our regions, owing to a low area over Central China moving east-north-eastward. Cloudy to overcast, misty along the Coast with north-easterly to south-easterly winds over the Eastern Sea and Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Nantao Relief Fund.—From Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brady $10.00

"Save a Life a Month Club" Int'l Red Cross.—From Nichel Hirsh $3.00

ADMIRAL SUETSUGO REBUKED IN JAPANESE HOUSE OF PEERS

Fiery Home Minister Taken to Task for Airing Views on Foreign Relations: Members Applaud

PREMIER PLEDGES GREATER DISCRETION

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

ALL Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of the Premier and the Foreign Minister, should refrain from discussing Japan's diplomatic relations in order to preclude unfavourable criticism. This suggestion was made to-day by Mr. Junzo Kosaka, the utilities magnate and a member of the Minseito Party, in a pointed interpellation in the House of Peers. It was greeted with lusty applause by the proverbially "well-behaved" members of the House who seldom cheer during speeches or debates.

Mr. Kosaka stressed that the public should maintain silence because of the "current grave situation." He urged that the government listen to the "silent voice" of the nation in an effort to conduct national policies along the lines desired by the nation, and to take a cautious attitude in the personnel of the administration.

Mr. Kosaka then referred to the interview by the Minister of Home Affairs, Admiral N. Suetsugo, which was published in the January issue of the magazine "Kaizo." He asked what the Premier, Prince Konoye, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, thought of Admiral Suetsugo's airing his views. He also criticized the Home Minister for the statement made on December 22, when the mass arrests of the leaders of the Popular Front occurred, in which Admiral Suetsugo said that both "democracy and liberalism are hotbeds of communism."

Premier Gives Pledge

In reply to Mr. Kosaka, Prince Konoye pledged himself to a more cautious attitude in the personnel of the administration. He said that Japan now refused to have any further dealings with the Chiang Kai-shek administration and, at the same time, expected the organization of such new regimes in North China, and elsewhere in China, as would co-operate with Japan.

In these circumstances, however, the Premier observed that the Foreign Powers still recognized the Chiang Kai-shek Government with which they were dealing. Consequently, the relations between Japan and the Foreign Powers were "most delicate so far as China is concerned."

Therefore, continued Prince Konoye, Japan must endeavour to secure an understanding of realities on the part of the Foreign Powers.

Admiral Suetsugo's Regrets

Admiral Suetsugo, replying to the interpellation, said he regretted that his interview with the "Kaizo" magazine had invited misunderstanding abroad. This, however, had been due to the mistranslation and exaggeration of passages from the interview. If it had all been read through dispassionately and without prejudice, Admiral Suetsugo declared, it would have become clear that the misunderstanding was due to exaggeration and mis-translation.

The Home Minister also remarked the interview had been given before he had assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs.

"In short," he said, "the useless resistance, if it is kept up by China hoping against hope, will only result in reducing the whole of China to ashes. I believe that this would not only be a great misfortune to China, but also a misfortune to the outside world, especially Japan and Great Britain.

Britain Must Mend Ways

"Therefore," the Home Minister continued, "I think that it is impossible for a wise Britain to assist China and to add to China's misfortune. If Britain should do so, however, it is my opinion that Japan must endeavour hard to seek Britain's reconsideration."

Admiral Suetsugo said that it was difficult to define liberalism and democracy, but he pointed out concrete cases in which the Komintern had "instructed its agents to make social democracy a hotbed for communism."

It was necessary, therefore, he added, for the police authorities to watch social democratic organizations in controlling the Communists.

The Home Minister, in conclusion, said that "such liberalism as negates private ownership, disregards interests of the State and stresses individual freedom, must be reconsidered in the present emergency which is confronting Japan."

Interest at Criticisms

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

Considerable public interest has been aroused throughout Japan by the unexpectedly strong tone of the criticisms of the Government's policies by members of the Diet.

Newspapers to-day feature the sudden conference of four Ministers yesterday following a question by Mr. Miyazawa, of the Minseito Party, who demanded to know what the Government was planning to do to relieve the sufferings of former Japanese residents in China.

Big interests, Mr. Miyazawa said, were trying to dominate the commercial and industrial possibilities in North China, with the result that the smaller Japanese merchants, despite their heavier sacrifices in the national cause, were being denied chances of recouping their losses.

The question of the Minseito member eletrified the Ministers, and the Premier immediately motioned the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, The War Minister, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, and the Navy Minister, Admiral M. Yonai, to withdraw for a private conference.

The four Ministers are reported to have discussed the advisability of taking steps to negotiate with the various political parties with a view to moderating the tone of interpellations in the Diet.

The Government's policy of pressing for the passage of the Nationalization of Electric Power Control Bill seems likely to be the cause of storms in the Diet.

Though the Premier believes the Lower House will approve, the political parties seem to be split on the issue, which big interests are strongly opposing.

The Minseito Party forecast that the bill will be passed early in March with considerable revision, but members of the Seiyukai Party wonder if the Government will push the issue even at the cost of dissolution of the Diet.

(Continued on page 9)

Conscripts of Japan to Serve Two-Year Terms

Longer Training as Infantry Becomes More Important

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION BILL PENDING

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

The Government, it is understood, will submit a Bill to the Diet providing for national mobilization, late in January or early in February. Even if it is enacted, however, the new law will not be invoked in the present "China incident."

The Bill, which supersedes the munitions industry mobilization law, may be invoked in war, or an incident, to mobilize the whole of the nation's resources, both personal and material.

The mobilization provided for in the Bill is applicable to general goods, natural resources, foreign trade, finances, labour and the press.

Longer Infantry Training

The six-month deduction in active service hitherto allowed conscripts in the infantry who have gone through young men's training institutes is to end through an amendment to the Conscription Law which is to be presented to the Diet.

Graduates of the institutes will be compelled to serve as long as young men who have not attended them, one year, ten months and twenty days. The change will affect those who entered the barracks in January.

The War Minister, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, explains that when the Conscription Law was passed in 1927, training in the infantry was relatively simple compared with that in other branches of the army. Thus it did little harm to deduct six months from the service term of conscripts who had gone through the young men's training institutes or schools equal to or superior to them.

To-day, however, he points out, infantry equipment has become markedly more complicated, and the infantry has become so much more important in relation to the other branches that its strategy is infinitely more complex. Thus it is impossible to give adequate training to conscripts in a year and six months even if they have been drilled in the young men's training institutes.

It has often been proposed, the War Minister declares, that their service period be extended to the full two years. To-day circumstances are such that Japan has no alternative but to put that proposal into effect.—Reuter.

SUB-ROSA LITERATURE ENTERING JAPAN

Police Worried at Flow Said from U.S. Communists, Kuomintang

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

The police are worried by inflammatory literature alleged to have been sent surreptitiously to Japan by the Communists in the United States and China, and also by Kuomintang agents in China and elsewhere.

The smuggling of such inflammatory literature, the police declare, had ceased for some time since the outbreak of the "China incident." Recently, however, it was again reported from various parts of Japan.

The addresses chosen by the Communists and Kuomintang agents in China and elsewhere, say the police, include those of government officials, University professors and schoolteachers, whose names are apparently chosen at random from some lists.—Reuter.

MATSUI INTERVIEW REPUDIATED

General Said to Have Been Misquoted by "Kaizo"

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

The interview granted recently by General Matsui, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces on the Shanghai-Nanking front, to the editor of the "Kaizo" monthly review, has prompted the Japanese government to issue an official statement.

A spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office declared that the general's statements were completely misquoted by the editor of the review, who it will be recalled, also misquoted the recent declaration of the Japanese Home Minister, who according to the "Kaizo," had spoken of "Japan's battle against the white race."

The editor of the "Kaizo" had asserted that General Matsui declared, "I neither receive nor expect instructions from Tokyo." The spokesman of the Foreign Office, however, pointed out that this remark which was attributed to the general by the "Kaizo" was not compatible with the actual facts of the situation, so that it was extremely probable that the editor of the review misunderstood the general.—Trans-Ocean.

Washington Is Reserved Over Diet Speeches

Proof of Mr. Hirota's Words Sought in Results

SCEPTICISM FELT

Japan to Reply Soon to Envoy's Demarche

Washington, Jan. 24.

Strong representations made by Mr. Joseph Grew, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, to the Japanese Foreign Office over the entry of Japanese troops into American property in Nanking have met with general approval here.

It is understood that Washington will continue to leave to American diplomats on the spot the handling of situations arising from any further encroachments.

The moderate tone of the speech made by Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at the opening session of the Diet on Saturday, with its pledge of a continuance of the Open Door in China, has been duly noted by official Washington but if scepticism regarding the course of Japan's policy in China is not thereby removed nor the keenness of America's watch on the Yangtze relaxed, it is because of the fear, based on past experience, that Japan's real policies are too often improvised by her forces in China.

Manœuvres Suspected

Official quarters add, therefore, that Mr. Hirota's assurances are received in Washington with all reserve.

Certain tendencies, it is stated, are read here into Mr. Hirota's speech, including:—

1. A continued desire to play off the signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact, including Nationalist Spain, against the Democracies and, within the democratic front, to strive to weaken Anglo-American co-operation by flattering the United States at Great Britain's expense.
2. Mr. Hirota's contention that, despite the sinking of the Panay, the relations between America and Japan have suffered no impairment is regarded as a piece of over-optimism comparable with the phantasies which the Japanese press has been publishing about United States policy.

It is understood that Mr. Hiroshi Saito, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, holds no such facile view and has warned Tokyo urgently against the adverse tide of American opinion.

Thirdly, the suggestion that the Powers should co-operate economically in Japanese-occupied China is interpreted in some quarters as an invitation to provide loans for Japan's protégé, Manchoukuo—a form of aid to Japan, which the Democracies have already refused to provide.

Briefly, Washington would welcome Mr. Hirota's moderation if it were felt that his words meant a real change in Japan's course in China. But there is no hiding the fact that this is where the question mark comes.—Reuter.

Japan to Reply Soon

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

The Japanese Government might reply in a few days to the Note received on January 17 from Mr. Joseph Grew, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, protesting against the alleged entry of Japanese troops into American property in Nanking, declared a spokesman of the Foreign Office to-day.

The Government, he said, must first establish the fact whether the cases mentioned were admitted by the Japanese military authorities in China.

The American Note, the spokesman revealed, requested Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to reinforce the instructions which he had already given to prevent a repetition of such unhappy affairs. Some steps on the matter, he said, had already been taken, and more might be taken if deemed necessary.

Contrary to press reports, however, the protest did not mention the number of incidents, the spokesman added. Statements in the newspapers said that Mr. Grew protested against fifteen alleged incidents.—Reuter.

GOODS REMOVAL TO BE RESUMED

Japanese Relax Temporary Restrictions

Removal of goods from the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo areas across Soochow Creek will be permitted again if passes are obtained at the Japanese Consulate-General, according to a communiqué issued last night by the headquarters of the Settlement Defence Corps of the Japanese forces.

Transportation of goods to areas south of the creek had been banned for two days because some persons took advantage of simplified regulations put in effect by the Japanese. This brought about irregularities which made it necessary to revise the procedure governing such movement of goods, the Japanese authorities announced.

"Results of the system of free removal of foreign-owned goods in effect on and after January 14 have not been satisfactory," the communiqué stated.

"We regret to say that there were some who took advantage of the procedure and removed goods which did not belong to them. This caused great embarrassment to the legitimate owners and the filing of complaints against such misconduct."

KUOMINTANG FLAGS BURNT IN SEOUL

Many Chinese Pledge Faith to Peiping Government

Seoul, Jan. 24.

Thousands of white-and-blue Kuomintang flags were burned to ashes in a huge bonfire here on Saturday, under the supervision of Mr. Fan Hen-sheng, who has switched his allegiance from the Nationalist to the new Provisional Government in Peiping.

The flags were collected from 34,000 Chinese residents in Korea, who, together with Mr. Fan, foreswore their allegiance to the former Nanking administration.—Domei.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR SHELLED AND LOOTED

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The once-imposing edifice of the Church of Our Saviour, 502 Dixwell Road, stands a shell-torn ruin to-day. Above, right, views of the damage to the west wall and the interior, with the stained-glass representation of the Saviour crashed by a projectile. Left, the rifled office safe showing evidence of a hasty but nevertheless thorough search by looters.

Hsuchow Defence Believed No Bar To Invading Army

Big Battle Expected on the Lunghai Front

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OF POSITIONS

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

Predictions that Japanese troops will easily pierce the much publicized "Hindenburg line" on the Lunghai Railway front near Hsuchow were made in military circles to-day on the basis of reports from field commanders.

One of the largest battles of the North China hostilities was reported as likely to develop on the Lunghai front in the near future as the Chinese continued to mass troops to resist the Japanese advance.

According to a correspondent of the "Tokyo Asahi," the Chinese defence works at Hsuchow, junction point of the Lunghai and Nanking-Pukow lines, and at other places along the Lunghai front, were not as strong as Chinese sources claimed. His report, based on an aerial reconnaissance, said the Chinese positions apparently were not as formidable as those at Paotingfu or Shihchiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, which were taken easily by the Japanese forces. The Chinese air force along the Lunghai line is "almost nil," the correspondent said.

Chinese Defeat Certain

Keen interest was displayed to-day by military commanders in the situation on the Lunghai front, as reported by the "Asahi" correspondent, who sent his information to Tokyo from an undisclosed air base.

The correspondent expressed the opinion that the Rising Sun flag would be flying over the Lunghai line before long, as "the defeat of the Chinese in the forthcoming battle seemed sure," judging from the strength of their positions along the southern Shantung sector.

Chinese infantry concentrated in the area included troops of the 74th and 29th Divisions operating near Chinhsiang, south-west of Tsining, and the 38th Division under Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan. Part of these troops were reported advancing to Kyuyeh, west of Tsining.—Domei.

Chinese Hold Linghaikuan

Hankow, Jan. 24.

Yesterday brought a lull in the fierce battle which had been raging throughout Friday and Saturday in the area lying south of the Tientsin-Pukow railway. According to Chinese reports reaching Hankow, both sides have suffered heavy losses during the fighting of the last few days. The Chinese are said to have held their positions south of Linghaikuan.

Fresh Japanese troops, including cavalry and mechanized units have arrived in the battle zone south of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, which appears to indicate that the Japanese are now planning a new advance in the direction of Tsining. At the same time the Japanese are now engaged in consolidating their positions.

The Japanese aircraft developed a lively activity yesterday and bombed the Lunghai railway. Not much damage was done.—Trans-Ocean.

PLANES BOMB LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS

Hsuchow Object of Raids By Japanese

Japanese naval air raiders on Sunday again concentrated upon the destruction of Chinese lines of military supplies and communications, a spokesman for the service said yesterday morning.

At Hsuchow, the vital railway junction in northern Kiangsu, bombs were dropped on both the north and east stations. At the former, a locomotve round-house was blown up, in addition to freight cars and tracks. Barracks adjoining both depots were also bombed, the spokesman said.

In South China, bombing operations were carried out south of Yingtalk and north of Pakowkow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway. Raids wre also carried out against the Canton-Samsui Railway.

Japanese Conditions Unacceptable

Hankow, Jan. 24.

The four basic conditions which the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. K. Hirota, told the Japanese Diet on Saturday would have to be fulfilled before Japan would think of talking of peace with China have roused a storm of protest here. Political circles are most emphatic in describing the erection of "demilitarized zones and special" administrations" in certain parts of China as being entirely outside the realms of discussion. Official circles are saying that the four basic conditions admit so many different interpretations and are so vaguely comprehensive as to be incompatible with the legal basis of Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity. In these circumstances they must be regarded as unacceptable.—Trans-Ocean.

Grenade Hurled Into Offices of Chinese Daily

Two Hurt in Latest Attack by Terrorists

GUERILLA GANG SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE

Terrorists were again active in the Settlement yesterday evening, when the circulation offices of the "Social Evening News," a Chinese newspaper, at 222 Shantung Road, were attacked, one potato masher hand grenade being thrown, wounding two Chinese who were in the offices at the time. The wounded Chinese, a man and a woman, were taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital for treatment. The attack took place at about 7.30, when a Chinese appeared in the front doorway and hurled the grenade with full force across the office.

The grenade exploded on the floor, injuring the two Chinese, who were working at desks in the office, and slightly damaging the office furniture. The assailant escaped, and by late last night no clue was available as to his identity. It was thought, however, that he was a member of one of the guerilla gangs who have recently been engaged in terrorist activities in the Settlement and Concession, and many members of which were recently rounded up by the police.

Superintendent A. H. Aiers was detailed to investigate the attack, and enquiries were being made late yesterday evening at the offices of the journal. It is understood that the newspaper had made an application to the police for permission to resume publication, and that the manager had got in touch with the Japanese authorities with a view to submitting to them proofs of all war news. It is thought that a possible motive for the attack may have been that terrorist elements assumed that the journal was to become pro-Japanese in policy. The paper was to have resumed publication to-day.

IL DUCE'S SON OFF TO BRAZIL

Speed Record Sought by Noted Italian Airmen

Rome, Jan. 24.

Signor Bruno Mussolini, the son of Il Duce, took off for Brazil this morning at 6.25 (G.M.T.).

On his flight Signor Mussolini was accompanied by the famous Italian airmen, Captain Moscatelli and Colonel Biseo.

All three, however, travelled in separate machines carrying altogether fifteen men, including radio telegraphists and reserve pilots.

The object of the flight is to establish speed records.—Reuter.

PASSES FOR FOREIGNERS AT TSINGTAO

Tsingtao, Jan. 24.

Issuance of special passes enabling Japanese and foreign nationals to enter, reside and do business in Tsingtao was decided to-day by the Japanese authorities here to keep "undesirable elements" under control.—Domei.

Britain's Vast Singapore Base Now Completed

Heaviest Land Batteries in World to Give Protection

SPECIAL GATHERING TO ATTEND OPENING

Hongkong, Jan. 24.

Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Inspector General of the Royal Air Force, arrived here to-day from Singapore in an Imperial Airways 'plane. Sir Edward Ellington will stay at Government House until Sunday, when he will return to Singapore. It is understood that he is conducting a tour of Inspection of British air bases in the Far East.—Reuter.

Singapore in Readiness

Singapore, Jan. 24.

Coinciding with the visit of various British naval units for combined Far Eastern manœuvres, the newly-completed graving dock at the Singapore Naval Base, as well as the Base itself, will be opened at 5 p.m. on February 11 by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Shenton Thomas.

The Board of the Admiralty, it is understood, will be represented by Col. J. J. Llewellin, Civil Lord, while the Commanders-in-Chief of the East Indies and China Squadrons are also expected to be present.

In addition, representatives of Australia, New Zealand and Hongkong, contributors to the cost of the Base, have been invited by the Admiralty to be present.

Ceremony to Be Secret

In accordance with the policy of secrecy preserved in connection with the Base, the ceremony will not be public, although a limited number of invitations will be issued. It is understood, however, that the ceremony may be relayed to London by the new Malaya-London radio-telephone.

The Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, with certain units of his squadron and three escort vessels from the Royal Indian Navy, will be present, as will Vice-Admiral L. G. E. Crabbe, temporary Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, who will take over as Commander-in-Chief, China Squadron, will reach Singapore on his way to China on January 28, but it is not thought likely that he will prolong his stay to attend the opening of the Base.

Arrangements for the presence of naval vessels have not been completed, but the aircraft carrier Eagle and the depot repair ship Medway, in addition to a number of destroyers and submarines, will attend.

Grand Proportions of Base

Built on the Straits of Johore, separating Singapore from the southernmost tip of Asia, the completed Singapore Naval Base, protected by the world's heaviest land batteries, will have cost £20,000,000 by the time it is completed. Of this amount, the dockyard itself has absorbed £11,000,000.

The dock, second largest in the world the only larger one is that built at Southampton for the Queen Mary is considered one of the world's finest engineering feats. In addition to the excavation of the dock from the muddy soil of Singapore Island, a deep approach channel had to be dredged. The dock is 1,000 ft. long and 130 ft. wide.

The huge floating dock towed out from Britain eight years ago to fill the gap while the graving dock was being built, has deteriorated to such an extent in the tropical waters that naval authorities are glad the new dock has been finished.

Until the dock was completed, Britain could not safely bring her fleet East of Suez, as the nearest place to dock and repair battleships was Malta.—Reuter.

U.S. REFUSES TO BUILD SOVIET BATTLESHIPS

London, Jan. 24.

Soviet efforts to place an order in the United States for the construction of several large battleships have definitely failed, reports the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."—Trans-Ocean.

Italian Planes, Warships Aid in Concerted Drive

Spanish Nationalist Raiders Bomb French Border Town

FRENCH WARSHIP RESCUES MERCHANTMAN

Marseilles, Jan. 24.

The radio station here to-day received a message from the French ship Prado saying: "We have been stopped and searched by a warship, which is ordering us to follow her. We are now eight miles off Palamos, south-west of our course."

Later, however, the Prado resumed her course, escorted by a French warship, and sent another message saying: "All well."—Reuter.

Ships Bombard Valencia

Barcelona, Jan. 24.

An attack by Nationalist warships on Valencia, present seat of the Republican Government of Spain, is recorded in a statement issued to-day by the Ministry of National Defence. Five warships, it says, took part in the attack, among them being two Italian destroyers operating under Spanish names. Fourteen shells were fired altogether, causing a little damage.—Reuter.

French Town Bombed

Perpignan, Jan. 23.

Four Nationalist bombers and ten pursuit planes raiding the Spanish border town of Puigcerda to-day crossed into French territory for at least 20 minutes and dropped several bombs on the French town of Bourgmadame. A French mobile guard shelter was hit by one of the Spanish bombs, but no casualties were reported.

The French prefect immediately reported the incident to Paris, urging the establishment of armed frontier defences to protect French border cities from Spanish planes. He asked that French war planes and anti-aircraft guns be stationed on the frontier to chase off Spanish planes.

The Nationalist raid on Puigcerda resulted in the destruction of three buildings as ten bombs were dropped on the town. At least 30 persons were killed in the raid.—United Press.

Italian Planes Used

Paris, Jan. 23

Neutral frontier observers said here to-day that Nationalist planes conducting raids along the French frontier in recent weeks were of a new type of Italian Savoia bomber apparently being tested under war conditions.

Observers believed the Italian planes greatly out-classed present Spanish Republican planes, as they were capable of over 200 miles an hour at altitudes above the range of anti-aircraft guns.—United Press.

Raids Take Heavy Toll

London, Jan. 24.

Civilian population in war-torn Spain is experiencing a harrowing time as a result of the unusual activity of the air forces of the two contending parties.

During the past three days over 1,500 non-combatants are believed to have been either killed or wounded in air raids in various parts of the country.

This figure includes 30 killed and 40 seriously injured at the Spanish frontier town of Puigcerda, which was raided yesterday by Nationalist planes for the first time since the start of the war. Many hotels and other buildings were damaged. The attack caused a panic among the inhabitants, who fled into French territory, taking the injured with them. Several bombs fell on the French side of the frontier, which, however, suffered no damage. French anti-aircraft guns fired on the raiders, but failed to score any hits.

Seville, under Nationalist administration, was also raided yesterday, resulting in death to seven persons and injuries to twenty others. The casualties include eleven children, three women and ten men.

Rival Headquarters Harried

The headquarters of the two opposing sides, Barcelona and Salamanca, have hitherto experienced the worst raids.

In a surprise attack on Barcelona by six Nationalist machines last Wednesday, nearly 400 people were killed and wounded. Two days later, evidently in retaliation, Republican aircraft visited Salamanca and rained death and destruction on the Nationalist capital, taking a toll of 225 killed and more than 400 wounded.

Valencia, former seat of the Republican Government, has been repeatedly bombed during the past few days, sometimes experiencing as many as three attacks a day. Other cities bombed include Castellon, capital of Castellon de la Plana, about 2½ miles from the Mediterranean; Reus, in the province of Tarragona; and Tarragona, capital of province of the same name.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COVENANT REFORM URGED

Smaller Powers Expected to Voice Reservations

Geneva, Jan. 23.

Important declarations showing their attitude on the question of reforms of the League Covenant are expected to be made by members during the forthcoming session of the League Council.

France, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and several other countries wish to give public evidence of their unswerving attachment to the League.

Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and others wish to formulate reservations on the practicability of enforcing Article XVI which deals with the application of sanctions.—Havas.

JAPANESE RETURNING TO TSINGTAO

Tsingtao, Jan. 24.

Five-hundred Japanese residents, who left their homes here late in August, returned to the city yesterday aboard the Kokuryu Maru. The local civilian Japanese population now number 1,700 persons, as compared with 17,000 before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.—Domei.

SOVIET EASTERN BORDERS MAKE READY FOR WAR

Submarines Brought By Land to Vladivostok

HUGE AIR FLEETS

Foreign Traveller Tells of Vast Preparations

Hongkong, Jan. 24.

Interesting revelations were made in the "China Mail" to-day by a foreigner who has just concluded a tour of Soviet Far Eastern territory. Japanese reports of Russia's war preparations in the Far East, he says, are not exaggerated, but rather actually fall short of the truth.

With new aeroplanes and submarines under construction, he declares, the Soviet maritime provinces are virtually on a war footing. In Vladivostock alone, over 100 submarines have already been commissioned, while additional underwater craft are arriving in sections by rail and are being assembled for immediate service.

Meanwhile, whole stretches of coast-line are being fortified, while new aeroplane and submarine bases are being constructed in isolated regions.

Hundreds of Planes

Describing one such base, the foreigner stated that hundreds of planes were available and the drone of engines in mass formation was almost continuous.

At the same base, twenty submarines and many surface craft are also concentrated, and these go out to sea almost daily for manœuvres.

The country is gripped by a spy-mania, similar to that experienced by European countries during the Great War, and a number of persons alleged to be in the pay of a certain Far Eastern Power have been executed.

All foreign vessels arriving in Soviet Far Eastern ports are thoroughly searched, he goes on, and their wireless sealed up pending their departure.

At the naval bases, foreign crews are only allowed on the wharf-side to stretch their legs. No straying is permitted under any pretext.

The foreigner described the attitude of Russian soldiers towards Great Britain as being very friendly, "although they are suspicious of foreigners generally."—Reuter.

Manchus Chase Soviet Officers

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

Four Soviet Army officers and two soldiers were chased off Manchoukuan territory in Heilungkiang Province on Friday, according to Japanese reports from Seoul received to-day.

The reports said the Russians entered Heilungkiang and after crossing the border, attempted to conduct survey work. Manchoukuan patrols fired on the Soviet servicemen who retreated to their own territory without offering any resistance.—United Press.

CHINESE PLANES IN RAID ON WUHU

Ten Japanese Machines Said To Have Been Destroyed

Anking, Jan. 24.

A squadron of more than ten Chinese aeroplanes attacked the Japanese airfield and troop concentrations at Wuhu, on the southern bank of the Yangtze River in south-eastern Anhwei, at 9 a.m. yesterday. A thrilling air battle cccurred when Japanese pursuit 'planes took off from the ground to intercept the Chinese airmen.

The Chinese bombers succeeded in hitting the Japanese hangar which went up in flames. Eight Japanese aeroplanes on the ground, it is claimed, were destroyed. Several fires were also caused by the bombs dropped in the vicinity.

A military dispatch from Tunki, southern Anhwei, states that several Chinese aeroplanes also raided Lukiang, five miles south of Wuhu, and points east of Suancheng, eastern Anhwei. The Chinese airmen also machine-gunned Japanese troop concentrations while the Chinese land forces were engaged in the counter-attack on Wuhu.—Kuo Min.

BRITISH MARINES AT WEIHAIWEI

Brief Landing to Deal With Troubles in Area

London, Jan. 24.

British marines were landed this morning at Weiheiwei following the outbreak of serious disorders in that city which is now in the hands of Chinese irregulars, according to reports received here to-day.

The landing of marines was considered necessary, since the lives of foreigners living in the Chinese port were endangered by the disorders.

Messages received here also state that the Japanese had landed troops at Weiheiwei and that heavy fighting is now in progress outside the actual city.—Trans-Ocean.

U.S.S. AUGUSTA SETS SPEED RECORD

Journey to Manila from Here Done in 39½ Hours

Manila, Jan. 24.

Breaking the speed record between Shanghai and Manila, the U.S.S. Augusta, former flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, arrived here this morning with Mr. Paul V. McNutt, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines aboard.

The Augusta arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, 39½ hours out of Shanghai. The new record was 7½ hours faster than the previous record held by the U.S.S. Houston.

Mr. McNutt, returning from a speedy round-trip to Shanghai in which he discussed Philippine problems with Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, whose flag is now on the U.S.S. Isabel in Shanghai, said he had no comments to make on his visit to Shanghai.—United Press.

Emp. of Asia Arrives Here From Vancouver

Felix Roussel Comes Into Port from Marseilles

FIRST N.Y.K. LINER TO CALL AT SHANGHAI

The first of the Canadian Pacific liners to come into port since the opening of the hostilities, the Empress of Asia came up-river to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Pootung East Wharf yesterday evening, and passengers are expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty by tender at about 8.30 o'clock this morning. The Asia will be sailing south at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, bound for Hongkong, and passengers will leave the Customs Jetty by tender at 12.30 p.m.

Another large liner to come into port yesterday was the Messageries Maritimes liner Felix Roussel, which tied up at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf from Europe. After her usual round trip to Japan, the Felix Roussel will be coming into port again towards the latter part of next week, sailing on February 5 for Marseilles by way of Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez and Port Said.

The third passenger liner to come into port was the Nippon Yusen Kaisha mv. Hakone Maru, which tied up at the company's Wayside Wharf on her way through to European ports. She is to sail to-day for Hongkong, the Straits, Colombo, Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The P. & O. cargo vessel Burdwan is due to sail from buoys 32 and 33 to-day, with cargo and some mails for Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. En route, she will call at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suez and Port Said.

Coastal Sailings

Coastal sailings over the next day or two have dropped slightly. To-day, the I.-C. ss. Siangwo is to sail at 7 a.m. from the Peking Road Jetty for Tungchow, while the C.N. ss. Wuhu will be leaving the French Bund an hour and a half later with passengers and some cargo for Haimen.

To-morrow, China coasters will be slightly busier. At 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, the I.-C. ss. Tingsang will be sailing from the Roosevelt Terminal, for Chefoo and Tientsin, and at the same hour and from the same wharf the I.-C. ss. Taksang will be leaving for Swatow, Hongkong and Canton. An hour later, the C.N. ss. Suiyang will be sailing from the French Bund, bound for Swatow, Hongkong, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong.

Carthage Passengers

Passengers who arrived in Shanghai from Home and way ports in the P. & O. ss. Carthage included:—

Mrs. J. S. C. Brown, Mis M. M. Browne, Miss F. I. Harris, Miss M. Manning, Miss E. Riddihough, Miss E. D. Taylor, Mrs. O. M. Bowen, Mrs. R. Cowan, V. Franklin, Mrs. T. W. Chandler, G. W. Tolmie, E. W. Jeffery, Mrs. W. A. Elliott, Dr. J. W. Jordan, Mrs. Venters, G. A. Lazenby, Miss H. von Gostowski, D. G. Lean, M. Breal, Miss A. J. Chatham, E. Fahnestock, Mr. Huang I. Tseng, T. M. Ma, A. Pollock, Mrs. C. W. Porter, Mrs. Rowe, D. S. Benbowe, R. Shinohara, S. A. Simpson, Miss Chang, Miss Bitell, Miss M. Brechorst, Mrs. A. H. Bendagian, Mr. Chan Pak Ming, Mr. Ah Yeung Dick, Mr. Ah Yeung Lut, K. T. Chang, Mr. Chan Hoi Lee, Mrs. Y. P. Chen, Mr. Chan Tuek Fong, Mr. Chan Sun Yue, Mr. Cheng Tit Wan, Mr. Chan Se Ming, Mr. Cheng Shih Chow, Mr. Chou Yok Chor, Mr. Chan Yuan Tat, Mr. Chang Tui Yan, Mr. S. L. Chu, Mr. Chan Song Zi, Mrs. Cheng Lu Foo Gim, Mr. Chia Jen Ting, Mr. Dierks, Mrs. H. and Mr. G. Dierks, Mr. Fan Sik King, Mr. Fan Che Chung, Mr. Gouon Woo, Miss A. L. Golisch, Mrs. J. and Master H. Hayes, H. L. Hsu, S. P. King, S. S. Tsou, A. V. Karmiloff, Mr. Kep Yu Foo, Mr. Koo Wai Tok, Mr. Sit Wang Sang, Mr. Koo Ban Sang, Mr. Kwook Kam Ching, Mr. Lee Kwan, Miss Lee Wen Way, H. T. Liang, C. T. Lay, E. Pagliano, S. C. and Mrs. Pemberton, A. N. Philipoff, T. and Mrs. Symons, H. Storrs, A. Sun, Mrs. G. Smith, S. L. Shun, Mr. Sik Pai Tsan, Mrs. Shan, Mr. Tseng, P/O. D. Vickerstaff, A. F. Wong, C. T. Woo, Miss J. Wong, Mr. Wong Yung Chor, Miss E. Wong, Mrs. Lee, Miss Yoong Tsiang, Mr. Yim Wan Fn, Mr. Zia Tse Sung, Mrs. Tsui Kok Sang, G. W. Chandler.

Felix Roussel Passengers

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Messageries Maritimes liner Felix Roussel yesterday were:—

Mr. Claude Farrere, Mrs. M. Chevretton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Madier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Volckaert, Miss H. Volckaert, Mr. A. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pilliet, Mrs. Angel, Mr. J. Reynaud, Mr. E. Fouliard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip, Mr. Van der Goes, Mrs. E. Mills, Mrs. P. M. Leoni, Mrs. G. Evelle, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abderhalden, Mrs. E. Weigle, Mrs. P. Capelle, Mr. R. Libby, Mr. E. Bonhoff, Mr. L. E. L. MacKay, Mr. E. Hulsemann, Mr. V. S. J. Killery, Miss M. Denny, Mr. B. A. Yashanoff, Mr. and Mrs. M. Herzberg, Mrs. S. Herzberg, Mr. V. Thompson, Mr. P. Stefenelli, Mr. R. J. Elies, Mr. Derby, Mr. M. A. Cohen, Mrs. Sterz, Mr. S. Y. G. Shukrallah, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kunish, Mrs. C. Gourmy, Mr. T. Sugiyama, Mr. J. Hartzenbush, Miss L. Lengmulier, Dr. J. L. Buck, Mr. Peh Hoong Chi, Mr. Hua Viet Tiem, Mr. Zigo Hsui Shing, Mr. C. W. Hu, Mr. W. S. Chu, Mrs. M. T. Hsiung, Mrs. T. C. Chu, Miss L. F. Chao, Mr. and Mrs. Yang Li Ching, Mr. H. Y. Shung, Mr. T. Z. Zee, Mr. P. S. Woo, Mr. C. C. Pan, Mr. T. C. Lu, Mr. C. Wang, Mr. R. S. Kao, Mr. U. W. Chang, Mr. S. K. Hang, Mr. Shae Yok Wan, Mr. Y. M. Chang, Mr. C. Y. Kiang, Mr. Cheh Chun Hoo, Mr. Wong Haau Poi, Mr. Cheung Chuk Lam, Mrs. R. Hsiung, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Mou, Mr. T. M. Kwan, Mr. C. Ku, Mrs. C. C. Chien, Mr. S. D. Chang, Dr. K. Peng, Mr. T. Y. Lee, Miss G. V. Chow, Mr. C. S. Shen, Mr. O. T. King, Mr. S. F. Chang, Mrs. T. B. Chang, Mr. Z. T. Chen, Mr. S. Y. Lee, Mr. K. C. Chung, Mr. S. P. Kao, Mr. T. S. Ching, Mr. Fu Shang Huan, Mr. L. C. Woo, Mr. K. Y. Tong, Mr. Wan Tak Ho, Dr. S. K. Ngai, Miss K. Lin, Mr. H. L. Ling, Mr. Chow Ying Tsung, Mr. P. S. King, Mr. Z. F. Ching, Dr. Ngan Ke Yu, Mr. L. S. Feng.

REDUCTION OF RENT WANTED

Branches of the First Special District Citizens' Association in Tiendong Road, Shansi Road, and other streets on the north side of the Soochow Creek are asking for a general reduction of house rentals owing to the situation.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily report for January 23 follows:—

Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	187
Refugees therein	93,029

CHINESE WOMEN AID RED CROSS

Bridge and Mahjongg Party at Foreign Y.M.C.A.

An enjoyable afternoon was held at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. yesterday when the big lounge on the first floor was given over for the benefit card party held under the auspices of the Chinese Women's Club. Proceeds of the afternoon will go to the International Red Cross. Bridge and mahjongg tables were divided at either end of the huge room, with mahjongg the favourite game. These tables were more than double as many as the foreign card game, and the click of the tiles dominated the place.

About thirty tables were occupied, mostly by Chinese ladies, although there were foreign ladies playing also. The afternoon's amusement was a pleasant change for many of these, for they have been occupied busily with relief work of many kinds. Many energetic Red Cross workers were noticed enjoying a game with friends, and a general reunion of members with non-members was welcomed.

Tea was served at 4.30 p.m. and served as an interval in the play, when there was a pleasant exchange of news and greetings between those who had not met for some time. Among those noticed at the card party were Mrs. H. Lin Chen, Mrs. P. W. Kuo, Mrs. Z. D. Zau, Mrs. S. N. Yang, Mrs. T. G. Ling, Mrs. Chauncey Wu, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Fred Yang, Mrs. Percy Kwok, Mrs. Marguerite Chen, Mrs. Bobbie Zee, Mrs. Russell Sun, Mrs. I. K. Wong, Mrs. T. S. Miao, Mrs. K. B. Chun, Mrs. Wei, Mrs. Tom Z. Wang, Mrs. Y. W. Lee, Mrs. A. S. Wong, Mrs. T. H. Hwang, Mrs. Fisher Yu, Mrs. T. Y. Chang, Mrs. Lawrence Tsang, Mrs. F. C. Yen, Mrs. Peter Wong, Mrs. Edward Chang, Mrs. Luther Chang, Mrs. W. S. Fu, Mrs. C. S. Wong, Mrs. Bob Kan, Mrs. T. W. Kwok, Mrs. Samuel C. C. May, Mrs. John Y. Lee and many others. Arrangements for the party were in the hands of Mrs. T. Y. "Billie" Chang and her energetic committee for finance. This committee has several plans in view for enjoyable affairs to raise funds for the Shanghai International Red Cross also as this charitable organization needs huge sums each month if it is to carry on its enormous programme of caring for the needs of the hundreds of thousands of refugees in this city.

The first tickets for a raffle which is to be drawn on March 14 were sold yesterday at the card party, and response was most gratifying to the organizers. There will be three valuable prizes of a radio, one of the latest model cameras, and a watch, besides many other attractive articles. Tickets are sold for $1 each, and may be obtained from any of the club members, or from club headquarters at 999 Bubbling Well Road each morning from 9 a.m. to noon.

CHINESE GARDENER'S EXPERIENCE

Property Stolen by Party of Japanese Troops

Helplessly last Sunday a Chinese gardener in the employ of a well-known American resident in Shanghai watched his belongings being carried away by a party of Japanese soldiers. He was unable to lift a finger to prevent his property from being stolen, and three foreigners to whom he appealed for help were just too late to be of any use. The incident occurred at 10 a.m. last Sunday, when the gardener was working in his master's garden on Macleod Road. He was informed that Japanese soldiers were taking away his belongings from a Chinese house in a village about 200 yards distant, and about 75 yards off Macleod Road itself.

On arriving at his house, the gardener found several Japanese soldiers, armed with rifles, packing up his clothes, bedding, shoes, etc., and getting ready to depart. On protesting, the gardener was quickly made to realize that it was not worth his while, to make trouble. The soldiers then took away the clothes and bedding from two other houses nearby, and went off up Macleod Road towards Rubicon Road, and from there north towards the Soochow Creek.

CHINESE DIPLOMAT RETURNS

To Proceed to Hankow Via Hongkong

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Mr. Huang Pei-tu, his secretary and several other members of the Chinese Embassy, will sail in the ss. Empress of Asia for Hongkong to-day.

The group, who arrived in the same vessel from Japan last evening, are remaining on board. A group of Chinese residents in Japan are in the same steamer, travelling to Hongkong.

Mr. Hu Mei, also a secretary of the Ambassador, left here recently for the south to make arrangements to receive him. The diplomat is expected to proceed to Hankow from the Colony.

NINETEEN HOUSES SWEPT BY FIRE

Yangtszepoo Scene of Big Nocturnal Blaze

Nineteen Chinese dwelling-houses were gutted or severely damaged by fire early yesterday morning at Yangtszepoo and Linching Road, in territory occupied by Japanese military.

The Settlement Fire Brigade was summoned at 42 minutes after midnight and fought the blaze for more than four hours.

Yesterday afternoon, firemen extinguished a fire in a gate-house in Lane 155, Chengtu Road.

BLUEJACKETS' SPIRITS TO BE CONSOLED

Japanese Bluejackets killed in action in Central China since the commencement of hostilities here will be honoured at a memorial service to be held at the naval cemetery, Chapei, on January 28 under the auspices of the Shanghai Japanese Buddhist Association.

CHINESE ENVOY TO TOKYO RETURNS

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, returned to China yesterday by the Empress of Asia and will continue his journey to Hongkong, afterwards proceeding to Chungking. Mr. Hsu is here seen with Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, who called to pay his respects before the Ambassador left.

S.M.C. INDUSTRIAL SECTION

In the Second Series of Articles the Council Deals With Contract Labour and Accidents

IN the second of the series of three articles dealing with the activities of the Shanghai Municipal Council Industrial Section, the first of which appeared in these columns yesterday. The report deals with the various systems of employment, including contract labour, apprenticeship etc., and the abuses practiced. It also goes into the question of industrial accidents and the question of compensation.

Lengthy reference is made in the report to Systems of Employment. Dealing with Contract Labour, it is pointed out that it has long been known that there existed in Shanghai industrial enterprises certain systems of employment which cannot be regarded as complying with acceptable standards. The custom of hiring labour through a compradore, or contractor, in some cases to the extent of paying the compradore on the basis of amount of goods produced, and otherwise taking no responsibility for employment of workers, has existed in some foreign undertakings. In others, both foreign and Chinese, though employment is "direct", and wages are paid by the mill authorities to the worker, it does not follow that these wages are indeed the property of the worker. In many cases the worker is under contract to a sub-contractor, who has paid a lump sum to the family of the worker and is entitled to all earnings during a period of contract, usually three years. The fact that the workers are for the most part young women, and that they are usually in the control of men contractors, is an unwelcome aspect of the situation.

Direct Employment

The action of one of the foremost British undertakings in changing the former system of employment to direct employment is one of the significant happenings of the year under report. In the Spring the initial effort was made in the smallest of the three mills of the company, and was accompanied by two strikes. The company persisted, however, and was finally successful in replacing the former system by one in which a labour manager, an employee of the company, took charge of employment matters. The hostilities, which interrupted the activities of the remaining two mills of the company for several months, made the occasion for a similar change in these enterprises. By advertisement in the Chinese press on November 1, the company made public its new policy.

There remains for owners of mills to take steps to see that, in so far as they are able to control the situation, they do not employ in their undertakings workers who are in the control of middlemen and who do not have the spending of their earnings. When, as is frequently the case, the workers come from provincial districts, it is obvious that the problem of their housing is one which is significant. In some Chinese enterprises the dormitory system is already in operation, in which the company houses workers. The drawbacks to this are obvious. When the whole life of the worker is lived on the precincts of the employer there can be little freedom, physical or otherwise. The provision of housing by a contractor has been, till now, the alternative. This has, if anything, worse features, especially in that workers hand over their wages to the contractors during the period of the contract, and must content themselves with the most miserable accommodation and food. In the view of the International Labour Organization, which has studied systems of recruited labour in many parts of the world, the solution to the problem lies in the provision by recognised social agencies, and with the approval of the authorities, of hostel or housing accommodation suitable for the group concerned.

Urges Necessity of Providing Living Quarters

One of the mills in which the system has been changed has experienced a fairly large turnover in labour, due in part to hostilities. The opportunity has been seized to employ as new workers those from Shanghai and the farming districts in the vicinity rather than those from provincial areas. There has been no difficulty in securing sufficient workers. The Industrial Section has urged upon another mill manager that, should it prove necessary to provide living accommodation when the area formerly suffering hostilities is opened up, some experiment in the provision of hostel accommodation on new and approved lines may be instituted. The objective must be to prevent as far as possible the exploitation of workers by middlemen or their domination by employers, and more enlightened employers deprecate either possibility.

Apprenticeship System

Dealing with the apprenticeship system, the report states that in small scale industry employing young boy labour there exists a system of so-called apprenticeship which is, in effect, unpaid child labour. Here again a middleman often profits: he will induce the parents of a child in the country to permit him to find employment for the child in the city, and an employer in need of assistance will remunerate the entrepreneur. The child henceforth is at the disposal of the factory owner, and some of the results of confined employment are long hours of work, inadequate food, and fatigue which arises from bad sleeping accommodation.

The Engineering Society of China, in its concern for the raising of the standards of workmanship in engineering and allied trades, undertook in 1937 an examination of the whole question of apprenticeship as existing in China and present practice abroad. It is expected that the report when issued will form a most useful document designed to promote the attainment of genuine skills through adequate training both practical and theoretical. At the same time a clear line of demarcation should be drawn between bona fide apprentices who, because they are being taught skills, are rightly not in receipt of wages, and those who, contributing to the production of goods, are entitled to payment for services. The Chinese Government Factory Act contains clauses which apply to "hseuh t'u" apprentices, but there is no definition of the trades to which apprentices may be put. The term used is a general one covering the young person learning crafts, the boys who work in a shop or laundry, and those who are employed under contract at purely repetitive processes in small factories. The law should refuse to recognise contracts which bind young workers to employers to the one-sided advantage of the latter, except in cases of bona fide apprenticeships. The problem is a complex one. But it would appear that it should be possible to find in so large a city as Shanghai sufficient young labour for the tasks to be performed by it, without the importation from the country of lads who become the virtual slaves of employers. The boy worker who returns home each night and has the advantage of outside contacts, is less easily exploitable.

Compensation in Accidents

The question of compensation in fatal accident cases is dealt with at some length. An appointment in July, 1937, by the Shanghai Community Church of a Chinese woman as a hospital case worker with responsibility for following up industrial accident cases and assisting in their rehabilitation formed an important forward step. Her work aimed to have injured workers understand their rights, the families of deceased workers learn of theirs, and the owners of industrial undertakings know of their responsibilities. Unfortunately hostilities precluded a continuance of these services, which it is hoped can later become available. It is fortunate that the practice of making a grant has predisposed factory owners to a receptive mind on this issue. But a new concept is necessary: payments of this nature are not ex gratia, "compassionate" grants, as locally termed: they represent the legal rights of the individuals concerned.

This section of the report concludes with a reference to two compensation cases decided in the U.S. Court for China and quotes the judgments in these cases at length.

There has been an increase in number of insurance companies prepared to write group insurance covering industrial accident risks. The policies cover compensation for death and partial disability, and payment of hospital expenses. Rates quoted are a percentage per $100 annual wages paid. One Company now covers the collective risks of eleven plants. A second company has advertised its policies using as a basis of argument the industrial accident figures published monthly by the 'Industrial Section.

Following the opening of a passage through the boom erected in the Yung River, as a result of negotiations between delegates of the Ningpo Residents' Association in Shanghai and military authorities in Ningpoo, three steamships belonging to local foreign shipping companies, the ss. Moufu, Tehping and Hsin Peiping, left here yesterday afternoon for Chinhai in East Chekiang, states a report to the "Hwa Mei Pao." Upon their arrival in Chinhai, they will be led into the Ningpo harbour by special pilots provided by the authorities.

Further Evidence Taken in Action Against Morgan

Formosan Involved in Removal of Wood Oil Testifies

TRIED TO HELP WOUNDED CHAUFFEUR

Evidence given by a Formosan in yesterday's hearing of the case against "Jerry" Morgan in H.M. Police Court was to the effect that the transfer of the wood oil, which is alleged to have been stolen property, was intended to help out of his difficulties one Ho Shu Rin, a chauffeur employed by the Japanese Consulate. "On December 17," the witness declared, "Ho and I visited a hotel in Nanking Road, where he introduced me to a third party. Ho was wounded by shrapnel during the recent trouble, and was sent to Nagasaki for treatment. When he returned, he was in straitened circumstances, and since I knew about the presence of the oil on the river at the time, I thought I would help him out of his difficulties."

Morgan, it will be remembered, is being charged with attempting to receive stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.

The witness whose evidence occupied a large part of yesterday's hearing was arrested on December 25 in connection with the alleged seizure of stolen property, detained by the military water police until December 30, and then transferred to the Japanese consulate, where he has since been detained.

Baku stated that although he himself first mentioned the oil as a means of helping the wounded chauffeur out of his difficulties, Ho suggested that by bringing the two boats containing the oil over to the Shanghai side from Pootung they could make $4,000 on them.

Documents Handed Over

"When Ho told us about the presence of the two boats," witness stated, "I explained to him that mere words amounted to nothing, and that he must produce some documents. Li, (another of those involved in the case), brought three documents over, and handed them to Ho. These were bills of sale, a bill of lading, and a guarantee paper."

Witness continued that they later visited Mr. Ando, a previous witness in the case, and discussed the matter, and he promised to "take the matter up." Ando took charge of the documents, but later handed them back. "I put my name to the documents," witness declared, "because it was necessary to have the name of some person not of Chinese nationality in order to get the goods removed."

Ho was then informed that everything had been fixed up, and on December 23 Ho, Li and the witness met at the Oriental Hotel and discussed plans for taking the boats across the following day, as the permit was effective on December 24. Li supplied the necessary funds for the venture, and it was decided to make use of official lighters, and to bring across two boats laden with oil. A Mr. Mori, friend of Ando's, introduced them to the military water police, and a lighter was placed at their disposal.

After one unsuccessful attempt on December 24, Ho, Ando, Li and the witness met at the Astor House on the following day, and shortly after 10 a.m. proceeded to the office of the military water police. A party consisting of Ando, two gendarmes and the witness then went to fetch the boats, visiting the offices of the naval detachment in Pootung to obtain the necessary permit. One boat was towed across the river to the jetty occupied by the military water police, off The Bund gardens, and the party then went back to get the other boat.

Ownership Disputed

On their return to Pootung, they were informed by the watchman that the boats belonged to the Mitsubishi Shosen Kaisha, but as there was a British guarantor in this case, witness thought there could be no mistake about the ownership.

After bringing the second boat across, the manager of the M.S.K. was in the office of the water police, and he claimed that the oil belonged to his firm. "Ando and I claimed that the oil belonged to a Chinese," witness declared, "as we had a foreign witness in this case." As the manager of the Mitsubishi company insisted that the oil belonged to his firm, it was decided to send for all the persons whose names appeared on the documents. An argument ensued, and all the persons involved were detained by the water police, including the accused.

After further evidence had been taken in the afternoon, the case was again adjourned, Morgan reserving the right to question the witnesses at a later date.

MONSIEUR Bargonne (Claude Farrere), member of the French Academy, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the mv. Felix Roussel. He will continue to Japan on the same vessel later in the week.

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Sale of Firecrackers Banned by F.M.C.

Owing to the present political situation the sale of firecrackers of any description has been banned by the French Municipal Council.

It is also forbidden to burn fireworks within the limits of the Concession.

The Courts are empowered to impose fines ranging from $1 to $100 on offenders arrested by the French Police.

POOTUNG SITUATION EASES

Farmers Allowed to Visit Land: Traffic Resumed

Negotiations for the reorganization of the mobile units in Pootung between the Chinese and Japanese are nearing completion, according to information from Chinese sources. The only question still pending concerns the appointment of commanders of these units.

With the easing of the situation in Pootung, traffic between Pootung and Shanghai has been resumed. A number of farmers returned to Pootung yesterday, bringing a quantity of vegetables and also other food stuffs to Shanghai.

According to those who returned here yesterday, Shingchang village, to the west of Nanwei, probably suffered most in the Japanese campaign. Half of the village, it was reported, was laid waste by gun fire.

Taxes Along Creek

Meanwhile traffic in the Soochow Creek is to be temporarily suspended owing to the heavy taxes imposed on goods carried by launches running between Shanghai and Soochow, and also other cities in the interior, says a Chinese report.

Numerous so-called peace maintenance committees demand taxes from the launches all along the Creek. Even passengers have to pay 20 cents per head before he is allowed to travel from one district to another, it is reported. These taxes have seriously affected the business of the launches.

JUDGMENT ON THURSDAY IN WOOD OIL CASE

The examination of five Chinese charged with attempting to gain possession of over 300 tons of wood oil in M.B.K. lighters in the Whangpoo by fraudulent means was concluded in the First Special District Court yesterday and judgment was reserved till Thursday. Among the accused was one believed by the police to be the master mind of the organization responsible for the attempted fraud. He was alleged to have represented himself as an employee of the owners of the wood oil and, through Chinese and Formosans, asked a Japanese subject to get the necessary permit for the removal of the cargo. He insisted during yesterday's hearing that he acted under the instructions of his employers, the Yoong Shing Shipping Hong.

TWO TERRORIST SUSPECTS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Suspected of having been involved in armed violence and terrorism in the Settlement and found in possession of two pistols, Fong Shing and Soong Tse-ching, unemployed, were arrested by officers of Chengtu Road Police Station, last Saturday.

On application of the police, writs of detention were issued against the two men in the First Special District Court yesterday to enable the police to continue their investigations.

SEARCH FOR ARMS DOWNTOWN

Police and Russian S.V.C. Surround Block

Further searches for illegal firearms were carried out in the Settlement yesterday by the Shanghai Police and members of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., attached to the Police Reserve Unit.

The most spectacular search was made in the Central District, starting at about 10.30 a.m., when the Russian Regiment threw a cordon about the block bounded by Szechuen, Canton and Kiangse Roads and Avenue Edward VII. While the soldiers, in campaign kit, maintained their lines about the block, the Police, wearing steel waistcoats and with pistols drawn went through the alleyways and houses, searching all suspicious persons. No firearms were found, however.

The operations stimulated considerable interest on the part of office workers and passers-by who watched the procedure of search closely.

A gang of six Chinese robbed No. 867 Connaught Road at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and escaped with loot of nearly $4,000 consisting of money and jewellery. Four of the bandits carried pistols but no shots were fired. The robbers spoke the Shanghai and Ningpo dialects.

FUNERALS

Mr. M. M. Patrick

The funeral took place at Hungjao Road Cemetery on Saturday of the late Mr. Mitrophan Mitrophanovich Patrick whose death occorred suddenly on Thursday while on his way to the General Hospital. Deceased who was 63 years of age was an ex-officer of the Russian Army having served during the Russo-Japanese war, the Great War and the Civil war. A large number of friends gathered at the Cemetery where the obsequies were conducted by the Rev. Father Borodin assisted by Deacon Modest. The pallbearers were Messrs A. I. Davidsik, N. L. Orloff, M. P. Smirnoff, S. I. Makeyevsky, A. A. Bakakin, V. S. Oleinik, D. P. Podkoritoff, P. I. Zakonoff and I. G. Silinkoff.

The funeral arrangements were in the care of Messrs Thomas Macdonald & Co.

Mrs. A. Loevskai

In presence of a large number of friends the remains of the late Mrs. Appolonia Loevskai, whose deatn occurred at the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital on Sunday morning at the ripe age of 82 years, were laid to rest in Lokawei Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The services at the graveside according to the rites of the Catholic Church were conducted by the Rev. Father McDonald, S. J. of the Church of Christ The King. The pallbearers were:—Messrs S. Kovalchik, A. Wassilieff, N. Ivanoff and C. Tabensky (grandson). The chief mourners were the daughter and grandson. In addition to the family wreaths floral tributes were received from Mr. & Mrs. Wassilieff, Miss Z. Lielukievich, Mrs. K. Jansen and Mr. & Mrs. Zharoff.

Messrs Thomas Macdonald and Co., carried out the funeral arrangements.

Y.W.C.A. NOTES

Miss Jeanne Perkins, Secretary of the International Branch Y.W.C.A., returns to-day on the ss. Empress of Asia, after a year's home leave. On January 27 there will be an "At Home" for Miss Perkins at the local Y.W.C.A. headquarters, 999 Bubbling Well Road, to which members and friends are invited. Co-hostesses with the International Branch Committee are the Tiffin Club and the International Business Girls' Council.

The Live-Y-ers, a Club of younger business girls, will meet on this afternoon. An elementary course in First Aid will be conducted for this group by Mrs. C. B. Broadbent. Other foreign girls, even though not Club members, may attend the course, which starts at 5. p.m. on Tuesdays, in the upstairs Lounge of the Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road.

Women's Refugee Camp

The Y.W.C.A., Refugee Camp for Unemployed Chinese Women is now in full operation. Over 200 girls and women have been admitted to date, and about 40 children. The project is primarily for vocational training, in occupations which will help the girls become self-supporting.

The Women's Exchange, conducted in the former garage at the Y.W.C.A. building, now converted into attractive rooms, is continuing to meet a real need among the women of the community. Used clothing, coats, dresses, particularly, both Chinese and foreign style, are available at very low prices. Mrs. Fisher Yu of the Board of Directors, is heading up the Committee in charge.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. and Mrs. A. H. Eskelund leave to-day for Europe via Siberia.

MRS. Venters arrived back on January 23 by the ss. Carthage.

MR. D. S. Benbowe-Rowe returned to Shanghai by the ss. Carthage on January 23.

BARON and Baronne de Dorlodot arrived from Saigon yesterday in the mv. Felix Roussel.

MRS. V. St. J Killery and two children arrived yesterday by the mv. Felix Roussel from home.

MR. and Mrs. C. W. Porter and Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollock arrived back on January 23 by the ss. Carthage.

DR. J. H. Jordan of the S.M.C. Public Health Department returned to Shanghai on January 23, by the ss. Carthage.

MR. S. Hidaka, Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy, arrived here by plane yesterday, having visited Tientsin, Mukden and Tokyo.

THE November issue of "The 1820," the official publication of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, has been received at this office.

MESSRS. R. Hulsemann; L. E. L. MacKay; Arnold Berg; Van der Goes and J. Hartzenbush were amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday by the mv. Felix Roussel.

SPECIAL steps to check profiteering in the Hongkew district are being studied by the Japanese Consular Police, the Shanghai United News reported on Jan. 23.

COMPLETING a week's tour of inspection in Central China, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, left here for Japan on Sunday on the ss. Shanghai Maru.

MR. Chang Chun-kwang, a delegate of the Chinese Red Cross Society, arrived in Loyang from Sian on January 22 on a tour of inspection, says a message to the "Sin Wen Pao."

WIRELESS communications between China and other countries have not been affected by the transfer of control of the International Radio Office in Shanghai to the Japanese, says a report to the "Sin Wen Pao."

CONTRARY to some reports, passenger trains have been operating on the Shangnan Light Railway between Chowpu and Chowkadoo in Pootung during recent military operations in that district, state advices to the "Sin Wen Pao."

MRS. William H. Harkness will exhibit the baby Giant Panda, the world's rarest animal, at the Park Hotel to-morrow between 5 and 7 p.m. The exhibition for which a charge will be made is on behalf of charity.

REPAIR work on the highways in various districts, villages and hamlets in Shensi province, which has been in progress for a month, is now completed, states a dispatch to the "Sin Wen Pao." The work has been done by farmers in their spare time.

DELEGATES from Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi Chekiang and Anhwei will gather in a conference to be held in Nanchang before the end of January for the purpose of adopting measures for the training of the masses, states a dispatch to the "Hwa Mei Pao."

The Reverend Mother of the Zikawei Convent desires to convey her heartfelt thanks to all those who so kindly sent contributions during the past months for the poor refugees. Prayers of Thanksgivings are continually offered for the generous benefactors.

IT is reported in political circles here that Germany's colonial claims will be made the subject of unofficial conversations which will take place during the present week between competent French quarters and the accredited representatives in Paris of the powers interested in the colonial issue.

POSTMEN are strictly forbidden by the Post Office to solicit any gratuities from the public. The public should reject any demand from the postmen for gratuities and report under letter to the Post Office the particulars and the number appearing on the uniform of the postman at fault for disciplinary action.

TWENTY-two school children and the teacher accompanying them are reported to have been drowned when a motorboat in which they were making a Sunday outing on the Danube capsized and sank near Turnu Severin. 17 bodies have so far been recovered. The cause of the disaster is so far unknown.

The Second Joint College formed by Fu Tan and Great China Universities has decided to build permanent premises in Chuhuahsi district in Kweichow province, says a report to the "Sin Wen Pao." Following the selection of a suitable site, ground will be broken for the erection of the new school buildings.

OWING to the departure of Mrs. E. T. Jones and Mrs. F. W. Gray, the work of Mrs. Burton Sayer's Work Party will be carried on with the following ladies as members of the committee:—Mrs. A. M. McGregor, chairman, Mrs. W. T. Fulstow hon. secretary. Mrs. G. W. Gilbert, hon. treasurer. Mrs. Howard-Vyse and Mrs. C. R. Webb.

MEMBERS and friends of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. are reminded of this evening's lecture on "The Religion of the So-Called Heretics—Rousseau," which is the first in a series of three lectures to be conducted by Chap. Frank R. Hamilton. The lecture will begin promptly at 8.30 p.m. in the main lounge, and any who may wish to hear Chap. Hamilton speak are cordially invited to attend.

Copies of the Technical Publications of the International Tin Research and Development Council, Series "A", Nos. 67 and 69, dealing with "Some differences between the structure of electro-deposited and hot-dipped metal coatings" and "The Colorimetric determination of tin by means of toluene-3: 4-dithiol respectively, have been received at this office.

U.S. SILK HOSIERY TRADE GROWING

Rayon Displace Japanese Raw Product in Manufacture

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT HAS LITTLE EFFECT

New York, Jan. 23

Women of the United States bought more silk stockings in 1937 than ever before, according to manufacturers here, and the proposed boycott of Japanese silk did not have any notable effect in the United States market.

The consumption of silk in the hosiery industry has risen 28 per cent. in three years. This, say the hosiery manufacturers, is partly because fashion has decreed that the well-dressed feminine leg be encased in four-strand chiffon weave compared to the less beautiful, but warmer, seven-strand article preferred by U.S. grandmothers.

Those who want to boycott the Japanese may find comfort in that imports of Japanese silk have been falling off steadily for the last six years. Total silk imports, of which all but a small fraction are of Japanese origin, dropped from 569,000 bales in 1931-1932 to 493,000 bales in 1936-1937, or a decrease of nearly twelve per cent. This is because, though consumption in the hosiery industry has increased, the weaving industry has taken to using increasing quantities of rayon. The hosiery manufacturers now take 75 per cent. of all the silk consumed in the United States.

Of far more significance to the United States silk industry than the war in the Far East were recent labour disturbances on the Pacific coast, which hastened the trend towards utilization of Japanese ships for the shipment of silk across the Pacific since they were not subject to tie-ups when they touched the Pacific coast ports. The Japanese now have the fastest and most modern fleet of freighters for silk shipment that exists, and have the bulk of the silk trade in their hands.

China Supply Stoppage

Two other significant developments in world silk movements recently have been:

(1) Virtual stoppage of the China supply, which constitutes about ten per cent. of the world output. The important market of Lyons, France, has been most affected since it has been favourably disposed to Chinese silks, and now must seek its supplies.

(2) A mysterious barter arrangement between Italy and Germany whereby Germany recently acquired 20,000 bales of Italian silk, a substantial cut of the entire Italian production.

Normally German consumption is estimated to run from 6,000 to 9,000 bales annually. The sudden rise in silk imports into Germany is thus linked in some quarters to her rearmament programme, including the manufacture of parachutes, fabric linings for aeroplanes and cartridge bags.

Silk has so far been exempted from most of the general freight rate increases which have been put into effect throughout the world. Silk is now shipped from Yokahama to San Francisco for $2 per 100lb. or $4 per 100 lb. direct to New York through the Panama Canal, while the cruising time to New York has been reduced in the last ten years from 45 days to 25 days. These factors, coupled with high costs for rail transportation are responsible for the increasing tendency to import silk direct by sea to New York.

Agitation for an anti-Japanese boycott is not worrying the industry, well-informed quarters said. The campaign so far, it was said, has been confined to peace groups and colleges which are not of great significance in the consuming market. —United Press.

DYNAMITE FOUND IN SEATTLE

Supply Believed for Bombing of Japanese Ships

Tacoma, Jan. 23.

Customs officials here yesterday recovered 480 lb. of dynamite which they believed was part of the supplies of a mysterious Oriental agency alleged to be engaged in attempts to blow up Japanese ships carrying war materials from the United States to Japan.

The dynamite was found in Puyallup River and was believed formerly the property of Ralph Forsythe, young Canadian workman who was drowned several days ago while attempting to attach a bomb to the Hiye Maru at Seattle. The Japanese ship was loading iron ore for shipment to Japan at the time of the attempted bombing. Forsythe, apparently stricken by cramps, drowned while swimming toward the Japanese ship with the bomb which had been tied to a railway tie in order to keep it dry.

George Partridge, Forsythe's companion in the unsuccessful bombing attempt at Seattle, was arrested by police a few hours after Forsythe had drowned. He confessed to implication in the plot, revealing that the bomb had fallen into the water when Forsythe drowned. He told police that Forsythe, apparently supported by an "Oriental agency" had offered him a $1,000 commission to assist in the bombing attempt.—United Press.

CHINESE IN TOKYO BACK NEW REGIME

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

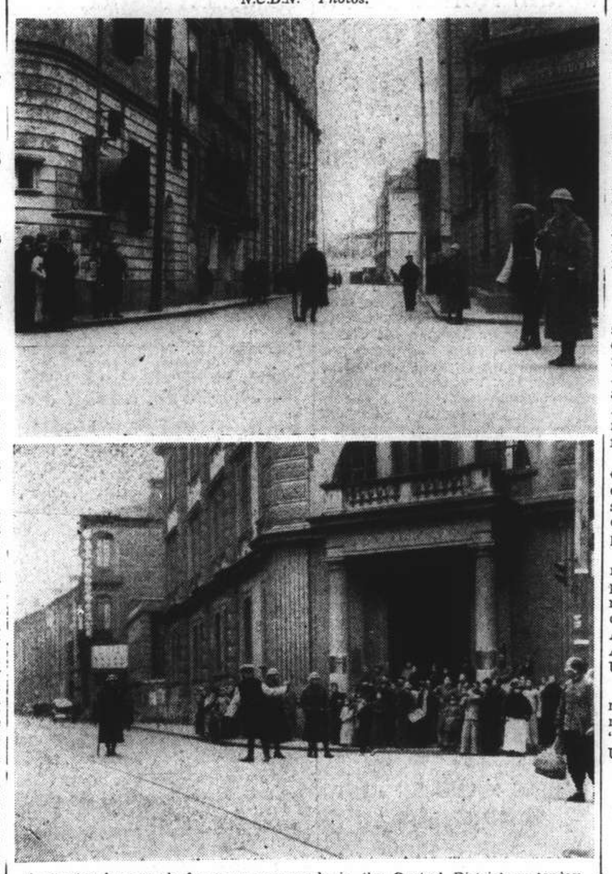
The Federation of Chinese Associations in Tokyo, representing 2,000 Chinese residents, will hold a mass meeting on January 26, according to a semi-official Japanese statement to-day. The meeting, the statement declares, at which Mr. Chang Tso-cheng will preside, will formally adopt a resolution abjuring the Chiang Kai-shek Administration and supporting the "Provisional Government of the Republic of China."—Reuter.

FIVE SHOTS FIRED BY ARMED ROBBERS

Five men, four armed with pistols, entered a shop at 921 Jessfield Road at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, and made off with the sum of $30 in notes. Five shots were fired by the intruders, but no one was injured.

ARMS RAID IN CENTRAL DISTRICT

"N.C.D.N." Photos.



A spectacular search for arms was made in the Central District yesterday morning, when police and members of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., attached to the Reserve Unit, went into action in a house to house search, No arms were found, however. Members of the Russian Regiment, in campaign kit, forming part of the cordon roping off the district under search, are shown in the two pictures above.

VAST U.S. NAVAL MANOEUVRES PLANNED FOR MARCH

Major Defence Line From Alaska to Samoa Will Be Thoroughly Tested: Special Air Work

Washington, Jan. 23.

THE United States annual fleet manœuvres beginning March 14 will test a defence line that stretches 4,322 miles down the middle of the Pacific Ocean from the rim of the Arctic to sub-equatorial waters, according to official disclosure. It is the nation's "major defence line," according to officials, comprising the outermost defensive "front" in the event of a major Pacific war.

In the north the line is based on Alaska and the string of Aleutian Islands which reach arm-like from the North American mainland toward Asia. In the centre the line is based on the Hawaiian Islands where the Pearl Harbour defences are so strong as to be known as "The Gibraltar of the Pacific." The southern extremity of the line is the naval station in American Samoa, 15 degrees below the equator. Here the main harbour is Pago-Pago.

Never before has the United States fleet planned such extensive manœuvres. Naval officials disclaimed any connection with the conflict between Japan and China. They said the plans were drafted previously, but unofficial experts were confident that developments in the Far East "war" would cause certain alterations in the basic plans of the exercises.

One hundred and seventy-five warships, about 500 planes and between 50,000 and 60,000 men will take part in the games. They are to start on the California coast of the United States and spread fan-like over the vast triangle represented by Dutch Harbour in the Aleutians on the extreme right and Pago-Pago on the extreme left.

Extent of Operating Field

The area of the triangle is approximately 480,000 square miles. The leg from the navy base at San Pedro, California, to Dutch Harbour is 2,400 nautical miles. The leg from San Pedro to Pago-Pago is 4,163 miles and the third leg which splits the North Pacific virtually in half from Pago-Pago to Dutch Harbour is 4,322 miles.

Officials said that major sections of the fleet were not likely to cruise as far south in the Pacific as the Samoan station which lies 2,276 miles below Hawaii.

They indicated, however, that aerial arms of the fleet would cruise very near to Samoa, if not entirely there. Thus for the first time in history the navy planes will be in operation almost simultaneously in one set of war games from the frigid region of Alaska to the fierce tropical heat of sub-equatorial Samoa.

Air Force to the Fore

Aviation will, in fact, be a major aspect of the games according to all advance indications.

Many of the relatively little used islands of the Pacific in the great triangle will be employed and tested as aerial bases. Those presumably included in the list are the Aleutians, the Midway Islands, (northwest of Hawaii) Baker and Howland Islands and Kingman Reef, which lie south of Hawaii near the equator on the route to Samoa and Australia, and finally the islands of Samoa, including particularly Plymyra. The last is a quiet lagoon reported admiraly suited for a sea base.

In preparation for the vast games, a squadron of navy planes wintered in Alaska protected by the convoy ship Lapwing. They were based early in the winter at Sitka.

Another indication of the navy's plans was the acquisition recently of a part of Kodiak Island, across the Gulf of Alaska from Sitka. Women's Bay on the eastern side of that island is reportedly a good operating base for planes.

Special Reservations

Kiska, in the Aleutians, is one of six ports which the government has closed to foreign shipping in that region. In fact, all the Aleutian Islands lying west of Meridian 167 are officially declared an "air space reservation" over which commercial flying by any nation is prohibited for reasons of "public safety."

All the Aleutians also were recently charted by a special navy expedition and a submarine squadron spent much time in that region ostensibly exploring coves and potential operating bases.

The strategic significance of the region is believed to be due to its proximity to the "Great Circle" route of trading vessels which operate between Asia and North America. It is also much closer to Asia than any part of mainland United States.

Officials indicated that the naval manœuvres will spread all over the region named and end with a "critique" at Hawaii late in April.—United Press.

CONGRESS ASKED TO GIVE U.S. BUSINESS A REST

Washington, Jan. 23.

Congress can stimulate business and reduce unemployment through ceasing to legislate further regulation of commerce and by revising New Deal tax, labour and stock market acts, Mr. G. H. Davis, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said to-day in a letter to Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat of South Carolina, majority leader of the Senate.—United Press.

SIAM DENIES GIVING PORT TENDER TO JAPAN

Singapore, Jan. 24.

Denial that the Japanese Home Office Engineering Bureau has been awarded the tender for the development of the new £2,500,000 port of Bangkok has been issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Siam. Tenders have not yet been invited, the Ministry declares.

Previous reports from Japanese sources said Japan was awarded the tender in face of competition from 22 countries.—Reuter.

Tariff Changes In North China Not Recognized

Illegal Interference With Chinese Prerogatives

JAPAN'S IMPORT TRADE FAVOURED

Hankow, Jan. 24.

The action of the Peiping provisional government in announcing a series of reductions in the North China customs tariffs effective from to-day has been described by a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Central Government as an "illegal interference in the Chinese prerogatives and as a blow directed against the interests of the foreigners."

The spokesman pointed out that the revised tariff schedule foresees a substantial reduction in the duty on cotton, piece goods, cotten yarn, artificial silk, metal wares, agricultural machinery, fish and so forth, which would in practice work out greatly to the benefit of the Japanese export trade. At the same time it would have the effect of greatly reducing the Chinese customs revenues which are used for paying the interest service on foreign loans.

The spokesman recalled the fact that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria had had the effect of greatly reducing the Chinese customs revenues and that the Manchurian share of the loan interest payments had not been forthcoming despite all promises made by Japan.

Finally the spokesman intimated that the Chinese Ministry of Finance had instructed the Inspectors-General of the Maritime Customs "to refuse the acknowledgement of the unlawful revised tariff schedule."—Trans-Ocean.

In an interview to the Chinese press, a spokesman of the Finance Ministry in Hankow called the attention of the interested Powers to the serious nature of the revision, which, he said, not only impaired the integrity of the principal revenue agency of the Chinese Government, but also encroached upon the legitimate interests of foreign governments and creditors, whose loans to China are secured on Customs receipts.

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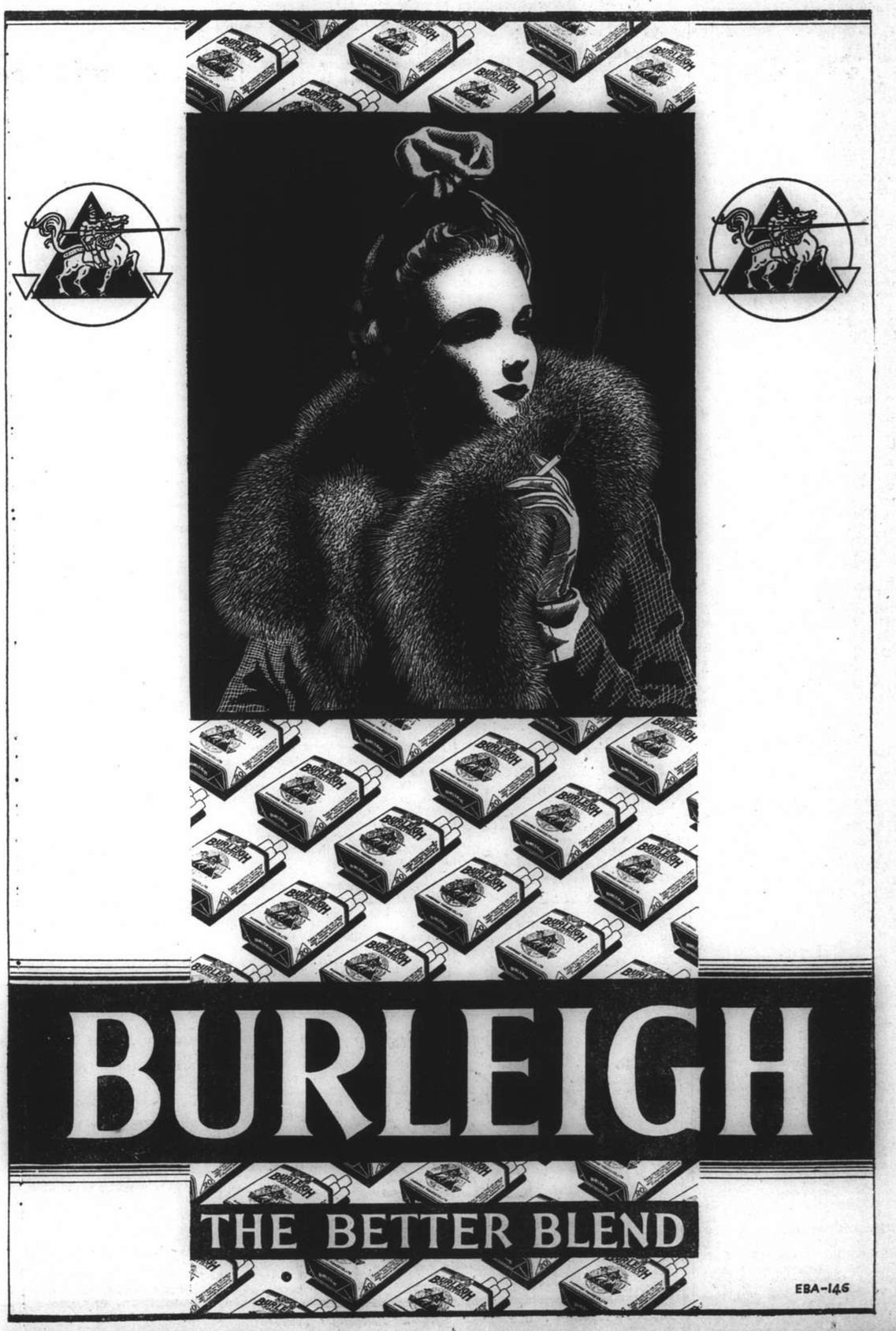
BURLEIGH
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Great Achievements in 1937 British Sport

NOTEWORTHY FOR RETIREMENT OF VETERANS

Few Outstanding Feats by Present Players: Cotton Among Best: Wooderson's Mile

London, Dec. 31.

IN the British sporting world, who were the outstanding men of 1937? What great performances made the year memorable? How many records were broken? Many followers of sport must have asked and attempted to answer such questions recently, and wondered what 1938 had in store for them in the realm of sport.

A number of cricketers and footballers earned "good conduct marks" in 1937, but in retrospect the year seems to have been noteworthy for the retirement of veterans rather than for the feats of present players. One is apt to reflect perhaps over-long on the withdrawal of Patsy Hendren, Alec James and other old-timers, and wonder who will take their places.

In other sports it is easier to single out the best. Amr Bey is still supreme at Squash Rackets; Gordon Richards, the champion jockey, is almost in a class by himself; Joe Davis, in 1937, had things very much his own way at billiards and snooker. But with all due respect to these brilliant men, and with full recognition of their remarkable achievements, I would award the laurels to those who won through only after a fierce struggle in which they overcame formidable opposition.

Cotton and Vardon's Record

When Cotton won the British Open championship a Carnoustie he was playing against the world's best golfers, including the intensively trained, specially picked Americans fresh from their Ryder Cup victory.

By his triumph Cotton joined the select list of those who have won the title more than once—W. Park, Junr (twice), H. H. Hilton (twice), J. H. Taylor (5 times), Vardon (6 times), Braid (5 times), Hagen (4 times), R. T. Jones (3 times), and now Cotton twice. Will the British champion, acknowledged to be the world's Golfer No. 1, succeed in beating the record of Vardon? As he is only 30, he stands a better chance of doing so than any other player.

After Carnoustie, Cotton defeated Shute, the U.S. champion, in a £600 contest, and then proceeded to win the German and the Czechoslovakian Open championships. He finished the season with four firsts, one second, one third, and twice unplaced in eight events. No other player in Great Britain had more than one major success to his credit, with the exception of Lacey, who won two events.

British athletes did well in 1937, accomplishing some magnificent feats on the cinder tracks. At the White City, London, the home country won eleven out of fourteen flat events, but only two of seven field events. It is obvious where the weakness lies. With one or two exceptions Britons have never excelled at jumping and throwing contests, but the standard is improving. The A.A.A. and other bodies are paying special attention to field events and there should be several first-class men available for the next Olympic Games.

Wooderson and Lovelock

The year's most outstanding athlete was S. C. Wooderson, the best miler the Empire has produced since Jack Lovelock. Comparison with the New Zealander is inevitable, but though Wooderson is truly great I do not consider he has yet proved himself the all-round equal to Lovelock. The Englishman seems to lack the grace of the overseas man, as well as his showmanship and personality. But there can be no doubt that Wooderson is a worthy champion whose day is not finished. His 4 min. 6.4 sec. at Motspur Party, Surrey, was a world's record

Wooderson will probably run in the annual sports of Princeton University next June. The Americans term the mile on that occasion the "Mile of the Century" and it is raced by the six runners considered the best at the distance. Wooderson's main opposition will come from the American San Romani, How long will it be before the mile is run in four minutes?

Best Fight of The Year

Who was Britain's greatest winning fighter in 1937? The name of Tommy Farr leaps to the mind, but his fame arose not so much from his victories over Foord, Baer and Neusel, as from his defeat by Louis. There is glamour about heavyweight boxing that never seems to alight on the men in other classes, who frequently are more entitled to the spotlight than the big fellows.

Britain's greatest winning fighter for 1937 was Benny Lynch, the world's champion flyweight. His points victory over Small Montana in January was memorable, but his finest achievement was his knock-out win over Peter Kane, one of the most promising of young boxers with an impressive record of conquests. This fight was regarded by most boxing enthusiasts as the best of the year, in fact one of the finest in the history of pugilism.

I cannot give them all, of course, but here are a few of the outstanding losers. There were many gallant ones in 1937, some of whom were unlucky not to win. I have already mentioned Tommy Farr, who covered himself with glory when he failed to get the verdict over Louis. Another very game loser against the same fighter was Braddock, and the meeting of these white men should prove popular. Mention must also be made of Maurice Strickland who was unfortunate not to get the verdict when he fought Neusel.

Wimbledon produced some memorable lawn tennis, but the game of the year, in my opinion, was the contest between Donald Budge, the Wimbledon victor, and Von Cramm in the Davis Cup Match.

The final set was one that spectators will never forget. The German, lacking the physique of the champion, but courageous and determined to the last, led four games to one. Then Budge fought back. Slowly, but relentlessly the giant Californian hammered his way, point by point, to victory, but the cheers, when they came at the end, were as much for the stout-hearted loser as for the winner.

UNION CHURCH WIN FROM RACE CLUB

Interesting Play Seen In Badminton Match

The Race Club badminton team met the Union Church on the court of the former yesterday evening. Of the three games scheduled only two took place, but it is understood that the Race Club will bring forward their third couple at a later date.

The first game of the evening was between the second strings of the sides and resulted in an easy victory for the visitors. The Race Club was represented by Cumine and A. G. White and the Union Church by Duff and Senna. Owing to the local troubles and the disorganization of the Badminton Section of the Clube Lusitano, Senna has had very little opportunity of showing his aptitude at the game this season, and by being co-opted by the Union Church the latter have gained a player who, when he has had a little more opportunity of polishing up his game, will be a very valuable asset to their side.

The game itself was an attractive one to watch, there being some good rallies which usually broke down, in favour of the Church, when the Club dropped their shots in mid-court which resulted in their being very definitely dealt with by either Senna or Duff. Duff was very sure of his smashes and Senna put up some very pretty play at the net, apart from his general play. Both combined exceptionally well especially in scissor movements.

This match ended with scores of 15-3, 15-4, 15-4 in favour of the Union Church.

Hard-hitting Game

The Union Church first pair, G. D. Chelmis and Eardley, had not such an easy time in the following match against A. A. White and Kew. This was a vigorous and hard-hitting game which resulted in the disintegregation of a large number of shuttles, every other shot being a smash or an attempted smash. Kew was outstanding in this respect and the Union Church did not appear to appreciate the strength of his play. If they had done, their tactics might have been different. Eardley was again very much in evidence with his long reach and good recovery but his short play was not up to standard.

The early stages of the game showed a score of 5-2 in favour of the Race Club but in one series of services the Union Church converted this into a lead of 9-5 and eventually won the sett with a score of 15-11.

At this point the Race Club discarded their sweaters and by energetic play pulled off the second set with a score of 9-15.

It was not until the third set that Chelmis commenced to play up to his accustomed form. This closed in favour of the visitors 15 points to 5, making a League showing of 5 points to 1.

The Race Club throughout the evening lost the opportunity of adding to their score by repeated defective services, which is probably explained by the lack of practice which was evident in the players individually and as a team.

Mixed Doubles

On Friday evening two postponed matches of the Mixed Doubles were played off, Mrs. Stokes and Berents (C.F. International) winning from Mrs. Morcher and Forbes (C.S.F. British) in three straight setts—15-8, 15-11 and 15-4.

At the Union Church Mrs. Duff and Chelmis (Church) gained a decisive victory against Mrs. Prolle and Chaillon (C.S.F. International) the final scores being 15-1, 15-1 and 15-1.

CARDS RELEASE PITCHER AND CATCHER

St. Louis, Jan. 23.

The St. Louis Cardinals to-day announced the release of Jimmy Winford, pitcher, and Bruce Ogrodowski, catcher. Both will go to Cardinal farm teams.—United Press.

Oxford University beat Cambridge University in the combined downhill and Slalom ski race by 80.8 points to 125.68 at Davos.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLBOYS WIN ANNUAL RUGGER MATCH

The Scottish Schoolboys won a well-earned victory over the English Public Schools at Richmond on December 31, the final score being one goal, one penalty goal and two tries (14 pts.) to two goals and a try (13 pts.) The picture above shows a Scottish player (with ball) picking up from a pass.

BUCCANEERS MEET DOWNFALL

Marine Officers Take Cage Championship

KEEN PLAY IN Y.M.C.A. LEAGUE FINAL

The long chain of successes of the Buccaneers was broken last night when the Marine officers emerged victorious in a convincing manner by a score of 43-25 and captured the Tenth Annual Invitation Basketball League Championship of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. The defeat marked the end of eight years' mastery on the part of the Pirates who year in and year out finished head and shoulders above all other contenders, practically irresistable.

However, striking a brilliant streak in the last quarter of the tussle, the officers of the Sixth Regiment, U.S. Marines, poured into the basket goals which gave the defending champions the worst defeat ever recorded in the Pirates' league annals.

There may have been better basketball games in Shanghai but one would have to go a long way to match last night's encounter in rivalry, excitement, and untoward developments. Throughout three-quarters of the fight fortunes rose and fell.

Both sides had been beaten before. The Buccaneers fell victims to the Sixth Regiment enlisted men by 34-32 quite early in the season when Bill Ryan, giant centre, was an absentee, while the officers were manhandled by Triangle Motors, 53-46, exactly a week ago. Between the two finalists there was practically nothing to choose, each being just as formidable as the other. However, superiority in staying power eventually won the game and title for the service team.

Early Lead to Losers

The Pirates gained an early lead of 18-4 through long range shots in about five minutes of play. It looked from the outset as if the civilians were going to complete their ninth consecutive success, judging by earlier movements of the two teams. Shortly afterwards the Marines caged the next two goals and tied the count at 8 all, but two foul shots regained the leadership for the Buccaneers. At this stage a quick turn of events took place as the officers tightened up their game and reeled off a string of points to obtain a lead of 14-10. Bob Biesel, star guard, came to the rescue by sinking a field basket from far out and followed up with two free tosses to tie the score for the second time at 14 all. Then in less than half a minute from the end of the first period Wilde scored on a long try for an advantage of 18-16 at half-time.

Lewis Carson, keyman of the Pirates, started the second period with added energy and contributed two successive baskets which changed the lead again. The officers countered the next shot via the foul route, making the count read 18-17 in favour of the ultimate losers. At this stage both ends had narrow escapes. Excitement reached its peak as the ball danced around the baskets in fast raids. Carson, Biesel, Honsowitz, and Wilde each had the sad experience of seeing their shots bounce out of the ring.

Nevertheless, midway through the session the officers were blessed with a fine "break" which carried them away to a safe lead of 29-20. During this streak Carson was disqualified for having committed his fourth personal foul and with the leader removed from the play the Buccaneers were nothing but five individuals. Later on Wilde followed Carson but his march to the benches had no effect whatever on the final outcome as the game had virtually been won.

MARINE OFFICERS

	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Robertshaw	1	3	3	5
Honsowitz	7	1	1	15
Wilde	5	1	4	11
Williams	1	4	1	6
Stacy	2	1	2	5
Huddleson	0	1	0	1
Von Orman	0	0	0	0
	16	11	11	43

BUCCANEERS

Squires	1	1	2	3
Carson	2	0	4	4
Ryan	1	1	3	3
Morang	0	0	0	0
Bernard	1	0	2	2
Biesel	5	2	3	12
Lamkin	0	0	0	0
	10	4	14	24

All Blacks Beaten

In another senior league tussle the enlisted men of the Sixth Regiment completed their league schedule by scoring a 58-21 victory over the All Blacks. Using a majority of reserve players in the first half the Marines were held to a narrow lead by the Chinese who were in arrears by 16-14. Upon resumption the winners succeeded in breaking loose and wound up in a lop-sided finish with more than one half of the opponents' total.

6TH REGIMENT

	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Bradley	3	0	2	6
Welborn	2	0	1	4
Eldridge	5	0	0	10
Miller	5	2	3	12
Steele	4	2	2	10
Cecelski	3	1	0	7
Oram	0	1	1	1
Zaborski	1	0	0	2
Baker	1	0	0	2
Allen	2	0	0	4
	26	6	9	53

ALL BLACKS

Y. L. Kia	3	0	2	6
C. S. Zee	4	2	1	10
S. C. Chang	2	0	1	4
H. K. Hwa	0	1	0	1
Y. T. Tung	0	0	2	0
S. L. Jui	0	0	1	0
	9	3	7	21

E. R. T. Holmes, Surrey cricket captain, will again fill that position next season. H. M. Garland-Walls continues as vice-captain.

Danish Swimming Marvel Breaks Her Record

Aarhus, Jan. 24.

Miss Ragnhild Hveger, the Danish swimming marvel and considered the finest woman swimmer in the world, shattered her own world record for the 300 metres free style to-day, being clocked at 3 mins. 46-9/10 second. Her former time was 3 mins. 49-9/10 seconds, and before this it was 3 mins. 50-1/10 seconds. Only 17 years of age, Miss Hveger now claims to hold the world records for 300, 400, 500, 800 and 1,000 metres and 440 and 500 yards (all free style) and 150 yards and 200 metres and 400 metres (all back stroke) —a remarkable achievement.—Reuter.

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Music by Verdi
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SIGNAL HONOUR FOR ANDRE SHELAEFF

New Champion to Get Belt from Field-Marshal

THREE YEARS' PROMISE KEPT BY BOXER

Manila, Jan. 22.

Three years ago in a small Harbin gymnasium a little freckled-faced, pug-nosed Russian boy said, "one day I am going to be a champion."

To-night, before 10,000 roaring fans, this same boy—Andre Shelaeff kept his promise. He knocked out Clever Henry, battle-scarred Filipino, in the third round of a scheduled ten-frame encounter for the Oriental welterweight championship.

By winning the crown the Shelaeff became not only the first Russian ever to win undisputed possession of the Oriental welterweight championship but also the youngest title-holder on record.

On February 5 in the same arena, he will receive an honour never before accorded a foreign boxer in the Philippines. On that night he will receive the welterweight championship belt from the hands of Field-Marshal Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The presentation of the belt by one of the highest personages in the country fully testifies to Shelaeff's popularity and his recognition as a champion of champions. — United Press.

CHARLES MATHISEN BEST SPEED SKATER

Oslo, Jan. 24.

The European speed skating championships were held yesterday near Oslo. The title of European champion for 1938 was won by Charles Mathisen who, however, only suceeded in winning the 1,500 metre event outright. His good placings in the other three events, i.e. 500, 3,000 and 5,000 metres, gave him the necessary number of points to emerge on top of the list. Haraldsen—Norway was runner-up.—Trans-Ocean.

British Girls Win

St. Moritz, Jan. 24.

The European women's figure skating championship was again won by Cecilia Colledge of England. Megan Taylor, England, was second, Emmy Putzinger, Austria, third and Maxie Herber, Germany, fourth.—Trans-Ocean

HOLIDAY SOCCER FIXTURES

The following is the fixtures for the Spring Festival Holidays:—

SATURDAY

Tsz Ling Cup, Semi-finals.—French Forces *v.* F.Y.M.C.A. (R.G. 2); French Navy *v.* Savoia (R.G. 1).
1st division.—S.R.C. *v.* S.F.C. (S.R.C.).
2nd division.—U.T. Party *v.* B.M.P. (Kiaochow); R.A.M.C. *v.* Vitiaz (R.G. 5).

SUNDAY

Skottowe Cup, Semi-finals.—Loyals *v.* Sokol (Canidrome—10.30 a.m.).
1st division.—Lusitano *v.* S.M.P. (R.G. 1).
3rd division.—P.T.H. *v.* Abteilung (R.G. 2); Area Details *v.* J.A.C. (Kiaochow); Russ. A.A. *v.* Vitiaz (R.G. 5).

MONDAY

Skottowe Cup, Semi-finals.—A.S.F. *v.* D.L.I. (Canidrome—3 p.m.).
Reserve division.—Sokol *v.* S.F.X.A.A. (R.G. 1); S.R.C. *v.* S.F.C. (S.R.C.).
3rd division.—J.R.C. *v.* Khalsa (R.G. 2).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Reserve division.—D.L.I. *v.* Loyals (R.G. 2).
2nd division.—Russ. Regt. *v.* Savoia (R.G. 1); B.M.P. *v.* Area Details (R.G. 5); U.T.P. *v.* French Forces (Kiaochow).
3rd division.—Russ. A.A. *v.* F.Y.M.C.A. (S.R.C.).

Unless otherwise stated all matches starte at 3 p.m. In the event of draws in the cup ties, extra time of fifteen minutes each way must be played.

From the Charity Match, Referees *v.* Press, the nett proceeds available for distribution is $196.50.

FOUR NEW CHAMPIONS IN PRO BOXING

New York, Jan. 23.

Here are the eight champions who rule professional boxing at the close of 1937:—

Heavyweight—Joe Louis, Detroit (1937).
Light Heavyweight—John Henry Lewis, Phoenix, Ariz.
Middleweight—Freddie Steele, Tacoma, Wash.
Welterweight—Barney Ross, Chicago.
Lightweight—Lou Ambers, Herkimer, N. Y.
Featherweight—Henry Armstrong, Los Angeles, Cal. (1937).
Bantamweight—Harry Jeffra, Baltimore, Md. (1937).
Flyweight—Benny Lynch, Scotland (1937).
—United Press.

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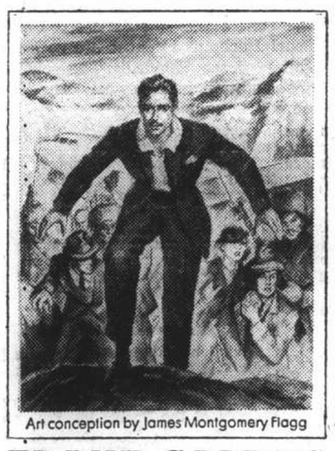
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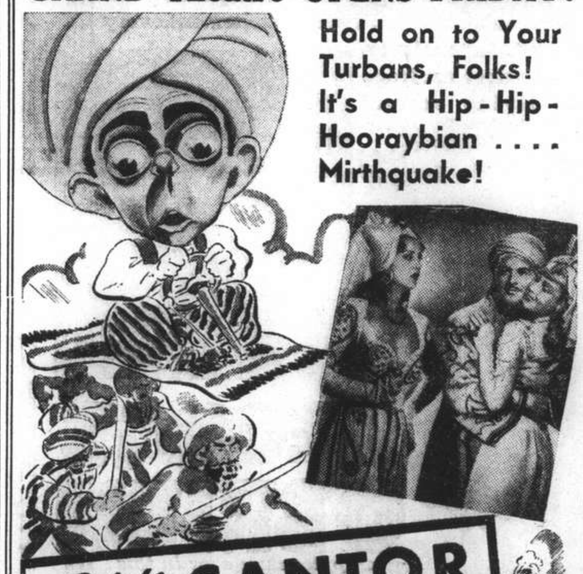
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No 959 forecasted 9 correct results
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with Franchot Tone Maureen O'Sullivan Virginia Bruce
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Screen Play by Frederick Stephani and Marion Parsonnet
Directed by George B. Seitz
"SUNKIST STARS AT PALM SPRING"
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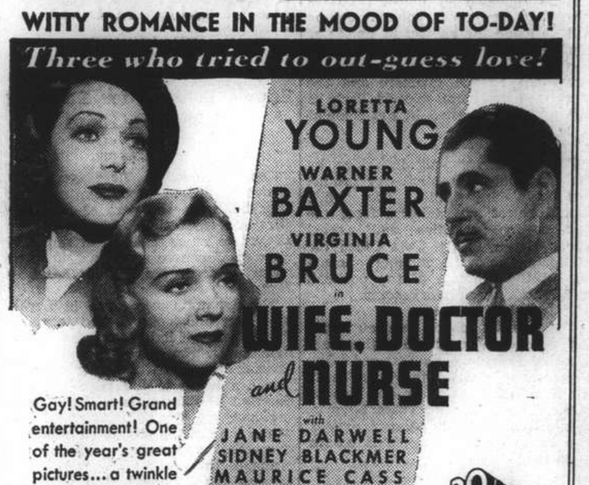
WITTY ROMANCE IN THE MOOD OF TO-DAY!
Three who tried to out-guess love!

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STARTS THURSDAY!
"They'll Have You Holding Your Sides with Laughter" . . . N. B. C. Air-Review!
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OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
in
It's LOVE I'm After
. . . and I'm getting it —in the neck!
. . . or maybe it's Leslie!
. . . I want to be wooed . . . and how!

with PATRIC KNOWLES · ERIC BLORE · GEORGE BARBIER
Directed by Archie L. Mayo · Screen Play by Casey Robinson · Original Story by Maurice Hanline
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Fascist Leaders Attacked by U.S. Cabinet Minister

Mr. Harold Ickes Stresses Danger to Democracy

JOURNAL ISSUES WARNING OF AMERICA'S PERIL

Washington, Jan. 23.

"It is only when they despair that men yield their liberty to dictatorship of right or left in exchange for the illusion of living," declared Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in an address to-day before the national conference for a united Palestine.

"Nations which have denied freedom of thought and speech at home, and cruelly discriminated against their own citizens because of race, religion and political faith," Mr. Ickes said, "have not been good neighbours abroad."

"It is not altogether an accident," he asserted, "that Fascist leaders who are unaccustomed to defend their own actions at home should be heedless of world opinion."

The speaker contended that the danger to democracy lay in the growing concentration, in the hands of a small autocratic class, of economic power over other people's labour, lives and wealth.—Reuter.

Jingoistic Elemenst Deplored

New York, Jan. 22.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, noted American journalist and contributing editor and director of the "New York Nation," predicted here to-day that a Fascist military dictatorship would be established in the United States "the minute this country goes to war."

Mr. Villard urged President Roosevelt to invoke the Neutrality Act in the Orient and advocated the withdrawal of American ships, interests and nationals from the Far East.

Addressing the National Republican Club here, Mr. Villard criticized elements in American life which he described as "nationalistic and jingoistic." These he defined as those who plead in the name of national honour that the United States should intervene in foreign wars to protect American interests.

Mr. Villard advocated compensation for American losses suffered abroad in times of foreign wars. In the case of the Orient during the present war, he said, the cost would be "a mere trifle" compared with the cost of a war against Japan. He said he found in the United States a great aversion for war.

"The doctrine that the American flag must follow every American dollar invested—no matter where—is, I hope, for ever ended," he said.—United Press.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON DEMOCRACY

Future Liberty of Mankind Lies with Three Nations

Cap D'Antibes, Jan. 24.

The future liberty of many generations depended upon what Great Britain, France and the United States did now and whether they worked on parallel lines, declared Mr. David Lloyd George, who is celebrating the golden jubilee of his wedding to-day, in a special interview here.

"These great Democracies," he added, "are powerful enough to protect human liberty."

Questioned regarding his reaction to the struggle between Fascism and Communism, the Welsh statesman declared: "I see no difference whatsoever between these two creeds. Fascism as extolled by Signor Mussolini, Nazi-ism as practised by Herr Hitler, and Bolshevism as exploited by M. Stalin reveal to me no fundamental difference. Liberty is just as remote in Germany as in Russia."

Mr. Lloyd George described Signor Mussolini as perhaps the most skilful bluffer in Europe.

Il Duce, he declared, bluffed with the poorest cards. The real cards, he said, were in the hands of the Democratic Powers, and when the right time came they would make a clean sweep of the table.

France, in the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George, had the best army in the world.

He and his wife are at present on holiday here. They are receiving telegrams of congratulations from all parts of the world on the occasion of their golden wedding.—Reuter.

WANER WIN'S GOLF TITLE

Baseball Players' Tournament Reaches End

Sarasota, Jan. 24.

Paul Waner, southpaw golfer and batting star of the Pittsburgh Pirates, won the third annual national baseball players golf tournament to-day by beating Jack Russell, Boston Red Sox hurler, 6 and 5, over 36 holes in the finals.

Joe Medwick, swashbuckling Cardinal outfielder and National League batting champion, beat Dizzy Dean, 6 and 5, in the second flight, while Jo-Jo" White trimmed Heinie Manush, one up, in the third flight.

Medwick also won the driving contest. The husky batting champion used his powerful shoulder and arm muscles to strike the ball for a distance of 277 yards.

Paul Waner was hot favourite to win the title, left vacant by Sammy Byrd, former New York Yankees and Cincinnati Reds outfielder who recently became a professional golfer.

He arrived here more than a month ago and played daily. He recently carded several successive scores of par or below on the Bobby Jones course where the tournament was played.

Although he failed to do well in the qualifying round, he entered the second stage of the tourney, carding within the 80's, and coming up rapidly to finish up in the final.—United Press.

Bridgehouse and Asia Apartments Plan

The Japanese military police have notified the International Settlement Police that they intend to take over the Bridgehouse Apartments and the Asia Apartments in North Szechuen Road. Former foreign residents who still have property therein should remove it as soon as possible. Application should be made to West Hongkew Police Station, who will give all necessary assistance.

Admiral Suetsugo Rebuked in Japanese House of Peers

(Continued from page 5)

Aggregate electric-power supplied to consumers in 1935 totalled over 21,548 million kilowatt-hours. In that year, 42,000,000 electric-lights were installed in 11,000,000 Japanese households in 13,000 cities, towns and villages. The capital employed amounted to 5,203,000,000.—Reuter

Mobilization of Resources

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

State control over the nation's "profit-making" enterprises is being planned by the Government, the Premier, Prince Konoye, announced in the Diet yesterday.

Such control, he said, is dictated by the need to mobilize Japan's resources for the successful attainment of her objectives in the current China incident.

Friction, the Premier admitted, is unavoidable in the imposition of State control, but all steps will be taken to reduce it. The Government expected the Diet to pass the bill for state control over the electric power industry, "necessary for complete utilization of the nation's natural resources."

The statement was made in reply to a request by Mr. Shiro Koike, independent, for "a courageous declaration of policy regarding the Government's plans for economic reforms." Mr. Koike also proposed the lowering of margins at stock exchanges to 30 per cent.

Speaking for the Seiyukai, Mr. Nobufusa Miyoshi urged the Government to take steps for increasing the productive capacity and income of farmers, especially the production of wheat and the area of arable land. The taxation system, he said, must be revised for more equitable distribution.

Earlier in the session, the Finance Minister, Mr. Okinori Kaya, declined to reveal which items of import are being controlled by the State, on the plea that the information was a military secret.

Prince Konoye also indicated his desire to appoint a new Minister of Social Welfare as soon as he found a suitable person. The portfolio is now held concurrently by Marquis Koichi Kido, Minister of Education.

Japan to Leave I.L.O.

Severing one of the last remaining ties binding Japan with the League of Nations, the Government will shortly withdraw from membership of the International Labour Office in Geneva, it was disclosed in the Diet by Marquis Kido. No delegates, Domei learned, will be sent to the next I.L.O. Conference, to meet in Geneva in June.

The Japan Trade Union Council, representing moderate labour groups, after a meeting of its executive committee, issued a statement yesterday urging that the question of withdrawal be considered from a "broader point of view."

Avowing the Council's readiness to consider the step, "if it is dictated by national policies," the statement advised the Government to "utilize such peaceful institutions as the International Labour Office for disseminating throughout the world Japan's determination to continue hostilities in China."—Domei.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Shanghai International Red Cross wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipts of the following donations from January 15 to 22 noon:—

Through Dr. C. T. Wang	$20,000.00
Central Bank of China	17,500.00
Bank of China	17,500.00
Bank of Communications	10,000.00
Farmers Bank of China	5,000.00
Anonymous	2,000.00
Foreign Staff, Salt Administration	1,500.00
British Fund for Relief in China	504.16
Australian Sandalwood Co., Ltd.	500.00
Staff, Texas Oil Co., Ltd.	485.00
J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham	279.40
Shanghai Football Association	196.50
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	100.00
Emerson Summers Co., Ltd., Toronto	100.00
Staff, Yü Per Teh Electric Supply Co.	100.00
Staff, Shanghai Branch, Continental Bank	65.40
Chen Shih Ming	60.00
Club, Sung Sing Cotton Mill, No. 2	54.00
Tai Dah Co.	50.00
Double-Ten Brush Factory (Liang Sing Kee)	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Plant	40.00
Miss E. Drummond	35.00
F. J. Wiens	35.50
Mrs. Li-Liang	30.00
Kao Soong Yih	30.00
From a Philanthropist	30.00
Staff, Savings Dept., Continental Bank	31.36
Hung Kong Co.	20.00
L. A. Peaslee, Cincinnati, Ohio	16.67
Ku Kee	15.00
Mrs. Chang Li Shui Whai	10.00
Save a Life a Month Club (3rd Remittance)	106.00

and a number of small donations.

JOSE NIGHT CLUB
Restaurant—Blue Bar
(*Opposite Hai Alai*)
SUNDAY
Tea Dance—5 to 7 p.m.
308 Avenue du Roi Albert
Telephone 74980

New Regime in North to Link Dollar to Yen

Foreign Exchange Value Will Hold to Japanese Rate

SCHEME FOR "FEDERATED RESERVE BANK" GROWS

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

Participation of the proposed "China Federated Reserve Bank" in the Japanese yen bloc, consisting of Japan, Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia, and the unification of currencies in North China are the highest objectives of the bank plan sponsored by the "Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic" according to the "Asahi Shimbun."

The bank is destined to become the central bank of China, the newspaper adds. The establishment of this monetary bloc involving Japan, Manchoukuo, Mongolia and North China, it states, will form the foundation of an Orjental economic bloc to be planned by Oriental nations and, in this sense, the proposed consolidation of the currency system in North China is looked upon as having significance in connection with economic fruits reaped by Japan in the present China incident.

The president of the bank may be Mr. Kenji Kodama, former president of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Features of Proposed Bank

Features of the Bank will be:

It will control the money market in the territory under the jurisdiction of the "Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic," and when that territory is expanded to Central and South China, the money market in the new districts also will be placed under its control.

The Bank will be capitalized at $50,000,000, half to be invested by the new regime and half by existing Chinese banks.

With its establishment, all note-issues of existing banks in North China, including the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen, wil be transferred to it.

Silver stocks now held by all banks in Peiping and Tientsin will be concentrated on the new bank as a specie reserve.

No free conversion of notes into specie will be permitted but a managed currency policy, as is followed by Japan, will be adopted. Silver cash held in Peiping is estimated at $16,000,000 and that in Tientsin at $40,000,000.

The external value of notes issued by the Bank will be made equal to the Japanese yen. An agreement is expected to be concluded between the new Bank and Japanese banks as to the maintenance of such an exchange rate.

The Bank hopes to negotiate a credit amounting to about Y.100,000,000 with Japan through a syndicate organized by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Chosen, Industrial Bank of Japan and Hypothec Bank of Japan.—Reuter.

VETERAN U.S. UNION LEADER HONOURED

"Old Viking" Passes, Lying in State in Washington

Washington, Jan. 23.

The body of Mr. Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, lay in state for three hours in the Auditorium of the U.S. Department of Labour to-day—the first time such an honour ever was paid a lobour leader.

Union leaders, Department of Labour officials and other Government dignitaries filed past his coffin to pay homage to the man of whom Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour, said had rendered "invaluable" service in improving maritime working conditions.

Mr. Furuseth, who was 83 years of age, died here yesterday after a long illness. Known as the "Old Viking," he came to this country from Sweden as a youth and began to pioneer in the unionization of seamen on the Pacific Coast.

Doughty, gaunt and bitter, he became president of the International Seamen's Union 45 years ago, serving in that capacity until his death. He never married and refused to accept more than the pay of an able seaman for his union work.

His funeral will be held to-morrow at a private chapel, with Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive of Wisconsin, as chief speaker. In accordance with Mr. Furuseth's wishes, his ashes will be scattered at sea.—United Press.

NEW AERODROME FOR WESTERN FINLAND

Helsinki, Jan. 24.

Preparations are at present being made for the construction of an aerodrome in western Finland near the city of Bjoerneborg, about 150 km. north-west of the harbour city of Abo.—Trans-Ocean.

HAN FU-CHU TRIED FOR TREASON

Charges Against Shantung Governor Formulated

GENERAL EXECUTED IN HANKOW

Hankow, Jan. 24.

General Han Fu-chu, former Chairman of Shantung and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army Corps, was executed here early this evening in accordance with military law.

The death sentence was pronounced by the highest military tribunal for the trial of General Han, who was found guilty of disobeying military order and evacuating Tsinan, the provincial capital of Shantung, and other important military areas.

Aged 47 and a native of Pahsien, Hopei, General Han was Chairman of Honan in 1928. He was appointed Commander of the First Army in 1930. In September the same year. He was given the post of Chairman of Shantung. When the present Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out, he was entrusted with the duty of defending Shantung.—Kuo Min.

The Indictment

Chungking, Jan. 24.

The National Government issued the following mandates yesterday:

(1). "Han Fu-chu, member and concurrently Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, is hereby dismissed from his substantive and concurrent posts.

(Admiral) Shen Hung-lieh (Mayor of Tsingtao) is hereby appointed a member of the Shantung Provincial Government.

Admiral Shen Hung-lieh is hereby appointed concurrently Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government."

(2). "Han Fu-chu (Commander of the 3rd Route Army), having violated the Military Law in Time of War, is hereby divested of his rank as a full general of the second grade and all military honours and decorations, and handed over to the Military Affairs Commission for trial."—Kuo Min.

Gen. Han Court-Martialled

Hankow, Jan. 24.

The trial by court-martial of General Han Fu-chu, former Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 3rd Route Army, will be concluded here in a few days.

By order of the Military Affairs Commission, a military tribunal has been organized, with General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, as President (Chief Judge): Generals Lu Chung-lin, member of the Military Advisory Council and Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Wu-han Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission and concurrently Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, as Judges; and Colonels Hsu Yeh-tao and Chia Huan-chen as Martial Law officers (Procurators).

Several hearings of the case have already been held, and the decision of the tribunal is expected to be rendered in the near future.

The charges preferred against General Han are (1) disobedience of military orders of the Supreme Command; (2) withdrawal of his troops without authorization; (3) sale of opium in Shantung; (4) imposition of illegal levies; (5) embezzlement of public funds; and (6) depriving the people of Shantung of their firearms.—Kuo Min.

CHANGSHA RAIDED IN MIST

Nanking, Jan. 24.

Despite poor visibility caused by mist, a Japanese naval air squadron under the direction of Commander Tomeo Kaku, this morning raided Chinese aerodromes at Changsha and Ichang.

Hangars and other military establishments at the Changsha field were reported to have been blown up, while 15 large bombers grounded at Ichang were hit and set on fire during the raids.—Domei.

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"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"
Symphonic ballet in 3 acts, Music by P. Tschaikowsky
Producer: N. M. Sokolsky—Premiere danseuse: Audrey King
Scenery by M. Domracheff—Symphony Orchestra:
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"ACCUSED"
SATURDAY! SHIRLEY TEMPLE "WEE WILLIE WINKIE"

Ginza's Bright Life to Vanish Into Back Alleys

Tokyo Police Want Puritan Code During Emergency

DANCE HALL OWNERS TO REFORM VOLUNTARILY

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

Official eagerness to safeguard patriotism from mundane distractions will soon dim the famed Ginza's bright lights, relegating its gay cafes and dance-halls to the obscurity of back alleys.

Also to feel the heavy touch of police control, a study of official rulings revealed to-day, will be permanent waving, mahjongg clubs, sale of candy by street salesmen, and kimonos worn by geisha, waitresses and taxi-dancers.

The main objective of this "crusade of righteousness", Mr. Kenji Tomita, head of the nation's police force, explained was "to bring about self-discipline in the ranks of Tokyo's money-spenders, so the people at home would not be ashamed of themselves when they think about the soldiers at the front."

Voluntary Reforms Promised

Claiming that dance-halls are "ideal places for healthful sport," proprietors of Japan's 52 "dance palaces," much alarmed by the police campaign of purification, last week informed the Home Office they were ready to take "self-disciplinary measures."

Projected reforms include prohibition of afternoon dances, ban on the admission of women patrons and of men who lack knowledge of etiquette; ban on "cheek-to-cheek" dancing, monthly medical inspection of taxi-dancers to prove that their profession is not injurious to their health, ban on the use of expensive clothing by the taxi-dancers. Moreover, once a week the girls will be required to receive instruction in flower arrangement, tea ceremony, etiquette and ethics—the last to ensure their spiritual reform.

The dance-hall proprietors, in their petition, say, "We are grateful to the Emperor and to the valiant Japanese soldiers who enable us to carry on our amusement business in such tense times."

Value of Dance Halls Told

"Dancing in Japan is different from that in the United States and elsewhere. It is also different from moving pictures, which have great influence on the spectators' ideas.

"The operation of dance-halls is no material loss to the nation. Dances are held in full view of the public and provide a means for consolation and the hearing of good music at little cost. A dance-hall is also an ideal place for healthful sport. It is especially valuable for those who do not get sufficient exercise."

The closure of dance-halls, the petition concluded, "will seriously weaken the 'behind-the-gun' activities." The Home Office has not yet replied to the petition.—Domei.

ABUSE OF NANKING ZONE ALLEGED

Japanese Give Lists of Arrests Made

MANY CHINESE OFFICERS FOUND IN HIDING

Japanese gendarmerie combing the so-called Refuge Zone in Nanking for Chinese soldiers made 1,575 arrests from January 15 to 28, a Japanese Army spokesman revealed last night. Included among those taken in custody were 23 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 1,498 privates. Large quantities of munitions were also seized in the zone, he said.

Basing his statement on a report made by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Nanking to higher authorities on January 10, the officer recalled that the so-called safety zone had admitted 200,000 Chinese civilian refugees.

Information having been received that a large number of Chinese officers and soldiers had sought sanctuary in the zone after shedding their uniforms, the gendarmerie, in co-operation with a divisional court of enquiry began a search for such characters, the spokesman declared.

Among those taken into custody by the Japanese gendarmerie was Wang Hsing-lung, 41-year-old former Peace Preservation Corps commander, who had adopted the name of Chen Mei and was serving as the assistant leader of the Fourth Squad of the International Relief Committee's police. He was alleged in the report to have taken advantage of his newly-acquired position to rape three women and to strip other refugees of their belongings. Three of his former subordinates were charged with having taken part in these depredations.

Machine-gun Seized

Capt. Huang Yen, 32 years old, was seized with 17 of his subordinates while hiding in the zone. One machine-gun and 17 rifles were also found and seized, according to the spokesman.

Capt. Ma Pu-hsing, 33, one of the adjutants to the Eighty-eighth Chinese Division was arrested on charges of instigating other Chinese refugees in the zone to engage in anti-Japanese acts.

Chu Hsin-chiao, 48-year-old director of the Inspectorate of the Metropolitan Police Force, the spokesman said, was taken in custody in the zone. He admitted that he had been in hiding in one of the Embassies.

In a search for arms, the following were found in a cache located immediately next to a third-Power diplomatic establishment in the zone, according to the spokesman: one infantry gun; 21 machine-guns of Czecho-Slovakian make with 60 rounds of ammunition; three machine-guns and seven spare parts; 10 water-cooled machine-guns, 1,300 rounds of ammunition; 50 rifles; 420,000 rounds of rifle ammunition; 7,000 hand grenades; 2,000 trench-mortar shells, and 500 artillery shells.

In reply to questions, the spokesman indicated that some of the prisoners may have been executed as looters or as spies inasmuch they were not in uniform. Others, he said, were being held as prisoners of war.

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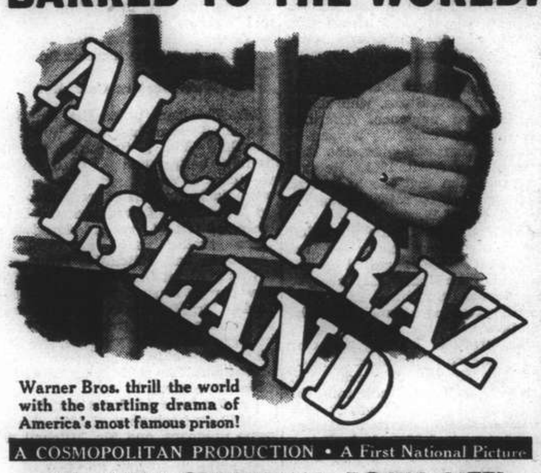

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THE STORY OF A GRAND SLAM IN DIAMONDS!
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Executive Producer Sol M. Wurtzel
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BABY GIANT PANDA
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Diana is on her way to join
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This pre-historic wonder of the wild jungle regions of the Tibetan border lands grows to the enormous size of 300 to 400 pounds.
Yet This Tiny Baby
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Admission $1.00
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ELLEN RUDDLE A DRUG ADDICT

Doctor's Inquest Story of Attempts at Cure: Death From Morphine Poisoning

A verdict of death from exhaustion and general mental deterioration arising out of chronic morphine poisoning was returned at the Bath inquest recently on Ellen Ruddle, who died in Bath Public Assistance Institution on Aug. 31, and whose body was exhumed some weeks ago, states the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

Dr. Ronald Gray Gordon, of Woodex, Wimpley, Stoke, who volunteered to give evidence, described how he tried to cure the woman of addiction to morphia when she first came to him in April, 1931. He said she had told him that she had taken morphia since an operation when she was about 14 or 15.

The view that morphine poisoning was a contributory cause of the woman's death was expressed by Dr. Roche Lynch, the Home Office analyst, and Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who made the post-mortem examination after the exhumation.

At the previous hearing, on Oct. 27, only evidence of identification was taken. Mr. Thomas S. Ruddle, of Barton-on-Sea, Hants, then told the coroner that his daughter was 28, and, to his knowledge, unmarried. He last saw her between eight and nine years ago.

Fits of Depression

Dr. Frank Summers, doctor in charge of Frome-road House, Bath, who signed the death certificate when Miss Ruddle died there on Aug. 31, was the first witness called.

In reply to the Coroner, he said that Miss Ruddle was admitted at 1.15 a.m. on Aug. 21. He saw her at 10 o'clock that morning, and she had periods of excitement, alternating with depression. Her conversation was rapid, rambling and incoherent.

She was continually shouting, and her general condition was poor. Her pulse was poor, her heart sounds were feeble, her lungs sound, and there were abdominal scars.

The Coroner: Were you informed that she was in the habit of taking drugs?—Yes, by the superintendent of the ward, who had received the information with the patient.

Did you obtain a history of her condition?—As I was finishing examining her, I was told that Dr. Gordon had called to see me.

Dr. Summers said that he understood that Dr. Gordon was her private doctor. Dr. Gordon gave him her history, saying that she had been a morphia addict for years, taking about 6 grains daily, and had been well until 14 days previously. Her addiction dated from an operation. He added he had attended her for eight years.

The Coroner: Had he attended her recently?—I understood so.

Did he give you his views as to how she came to be in that condition?—He thought that her general health had collapsed following constant administration of morphia.

Did he advise as to the prescription that you should give?—He said she had been having six grains of morphia a day. I suggested two grains three times a day but he said "No, one grain six times a day would be better."

Did he tell you anything about the administration of the drug?—He said the patient had been in the habit of giving it to herself. I understood that she resented other people doing it.

You took that into consideration in giving your own prescription?—Yes.

Doses Reduced

What was your prescription?—I ordered one grain of morphia six times daily to be given by the patient herself on the day of her admission. On the 25th I reduced it to half a grain, when necessary up to six times daily.

Who decided when it was necessary?—The nurse in charge, according to whether she was excited, and so on.

What was your reason for reducing it?—Because she had longer periods of drowsiness and did not seem to need so much. But on the 28th it was increased again to one grain per dose up to six doses a day, and that lasted until her death. That, however, was only when necessary. I do not think that she ever had six grains in one day.

Dr. Summers said that periods of excitement alternating with depression went on until the 25th and as she then did not appear to need such a large dose he reduced it. On the 28th she became more excited and he increased the dose again. After the 28th she had one grain doses but got weaker and died on the 31st.

Dr. Summers said that the cause of death in his opinion was toxic myocarditis—inflammation of the heart—due to morphine poisoning.

Replying to Mr. J. C. Moloney, who watched the case for the police, Dr. Summers said that no history was given to him by Dr. Gordon of dementia præcox.

He was not told her age by Dr. Gordon, and the age of 35 on the death certificate he obtained from her record card.

Dr. Gordon's Evidence

The coroner stated that he understood that Dr. Gordon wished to give evidence. He warned the doctor that it was possible for his evidence to be used on some other occasion.

Replying to Mr. E. A. Thesiger, who appeared on his behalf, he stated that he first saw Miss Ruddle on April 27, 1931. She was sent to him by a doctor at Warminster, where she had been living. She complained of continued severe abdominal pain and there was a difficulty in getting any coherent statement from her.

"It was clear to me," said Dr. Gordon, "that while I had every reason to believe that her complaints of pain were genuine, there was some serious mental trouble in addition. At first I thought that she might be an early case of dementia præcox, but later I realised she was a morphia addict and this she admitted.

"I persuaded her to go into a nursing home. I followed the usual prescribed course of trying to get the morphia off absolutely and completely."

Mr. Thesiger: What was the result?—From her point of view disastrous. I managed to keep her in the home for some weeks, but in spite of efforts with other means to induce sleep she scarcely slept at all and lost nearly three stone in weight.

"I came to the conclusion," added the doctor, "that she could not survive any more of this and I had to admit failure for the time being and allow her morphia until perhaps I could do something to remove the cause of the abdominal pains."

Dr. Gordon said that some months later he asked Mr. Mitchell, a gynæcologist, if he could do anything to relieve these pains, and Mr. Mitchell performed an operation in a nursing home. That was in February, 1933.

Dr. Gordon said that a drug addict was particularly unresistant to pain and distress, and to give her the necessary quiet after her operation the doses had to be increased markedly.

Other Doctors Consulted

Mr. Thesiger: When she had fully recovered what happened about the morphia?—For a time she was definitely better and I tried to see whether I could get her off the morphia by graduated reduction, and up to a point I was successful, but when we tried to get it below two or three grains daily all the old symptoms and difficulties returned.

Was it about then that Dr. McKeag saw her in consultation with you?—I asked Dr. McKeag to see her because this was a serious responsibility, but he agreed that in view of the long history the only thing to do was to accept addiction and try so far as possible to control it.

Dr. Gordon said that about the end of 1933 or beginning of 1934 she became pregnant, and Mr. Mitchell was called in.

Mr. Thesiger: And in view of her condition of health did the question arise as to the possibility of letting the pregnancy continue?—Very seriously.

What happened?—We discussed the matter, and I happened to be a member of the committee at the time sitting on the question of abortion, and I reported this case to the whole committee composed of distinguished gynæcologists. There was a great deal of argument and no conclusion was come to.

"The patient herself," Dr. Gordon added, "was very anxious to go on with the pregnancy, and Dr. Mitchell agreed that the responsibility of allowing her to continue might be taken, provided she agreed to have a Cæsarian section done when the time came."

This proviso was on two grounds, one being that it was doubtful if a natural birth could take place, and the other that in a morphia addict there was no margin for counteracting shock should labour be prolonged or serious abnormality be encountered.

"We also very strongly advised sterilisation, as we did not think that a second delivery was likely to be possible without fatal issue, and that even early interference might be attended with very serious risks," added Dr. Gordon.

Mr. Thesiger: I think the original letter you got from the doctor who sent her to you dealt with sexual matters?—It did.

Dr. Gordon said that he called in Dr. McKeag and the position was explained to Miss Ruddle, who agreed to the medical proposals.

Until a month before her confinement was due Miss Ruddle was wonderfully well and in a much easier state of mentality than at any other time, and the morphia was reduced again quite considerably. Shortly before her confinement it was necessary to increase the morphia.

Child Dies After Birth

The child was born by the Cæsarian operation in August, 1934, and died after about 11 days.

"Miss Ruddle was terribly distressed at the death of the child, and she was awfully difficult to deal with for some time afterwards," said Dr. Gordon. "The morphia addict is never a very easy patient, but during these few months after the death of her child it was all one could do to exercise any sort of control over her at all."

Mr. Thesiger: May I take it that she was obliged to continue to have morphia thereafter?—Yes.

Dr. Gerald Roche Lynch, Senior Official Analyst for the Home Office, said that he had made a full chemical examination of fluids taken from various parts of Miss Ruddle's body. He had found definite traces of morphine in them all.

The traces of morphia he had found, while they would have been fatal to a person unaccustomed to the drug, were in the changed form which suggested that they had been taken by an addict and in that case there was nothing to suggest that they would be primarily fatal.

"This finding only goes to confirm that she was a morphine addict and has no connection with the death," he said. "A very thorough search for other poisons was made but nothing was deducted. Therefore I am of the opinion that she did not die directly from the effects of any poison or any other noxious substance.

The Coroner: Does your examination show that chronic morphine poisoning may have been a secondary cause?—It may have been.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury then gave evidence of the post mortem examination he conducted on Oct. 26 after Miss Ruddle's body had been exhumed.

No injury or serious disease was present in the body, he said, and there was nothing which threw any light on the cause of death. It was clear also that Miss Ruddle had not been pregnant shortly before death and had had no miscarriage recently.

Asked by Mr. Ruston what he considered now to be the cause of death Sir Bernard said:

"Since I have seen Dr. Lynch's report given to-day, I am able to exclude conditions brought about by poisoning as the cause of death, and the other evidence I have heard to-day, together with previous evidence, clearly establishes that the deceased was a morphia addict. I am of the opinion that her death was due to exhaustion following upon mental deterioration which itself was due, in my opinion, to morphia addiction.

Mr. Moloney: The cause of death was exhaustion caused by chronic morphine poisoning? Sir Bernard: Yes, arising out of it.

Mr. Moloney: If a person could properly be described as a morphine addict, could they do without it for seven months without dying or losing their sanity?—My own knowledge is rather limited, but I think ill-effects would manifest themselves shortly after the morphine had been stopped. They would require them to be treated again with morphia or they would be recovered.

Sir Bernard added: "In my view deprivation of morphine for seven months would result in a cure."

Mr. Moloney said that he did not propose to call any further evidence unless the coroner wished it. The jury intimated that they had heard sufficient. They returned their verdict after a retirement of three minutes.

BARON WINS APPEAL IN COURT

Wife's Stepfather Loses Award Cross-Appeal

CASE MAY GO TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Judgment was given on Dec. 20 in the Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Greer, Slesser, and Scott) on the appeal and cross-appeal in the action by Baron Victor de Stempel, of Hallam Street, London, against his wife's stepfather, Mr. Walter Dunkels, a diamond broker, of Devonshire Street, London. The action was heard by the late Mr. Justice Swift and a special King's Bench jury, states the "Manchester Guardian."

A cross-appeal by Mr. Dunkels against an award of £6,000 to the Baron on the claim that Mr. Dunkels had procured his dismissal was dismissed by a majority verdict of the Appeal Court.

The jury had also assessed at £200 the damages which the Baron claimed for alleged slander, but Mr. Justice Swift held that the words complained of as slanderous were not actionable. The Baron appealed against this finding and his appeal on one count was allowed, damages being assessed at £100.

Lord Justice Greer, in a judgment which Lord Justice Slesser read, said that in regard to the alleged slanders the question for the Court was whether the late Mr. Justice Swift was right in holding that the words which the jury found were defamatory were not actionable. In his (Lord Justice Greer's) view that decision was wrong, as the evidence showed that the words were spoken in relation to Baron de Stempel's occupation.

While there was no doubt about Mr. Walter Dunkels's good offices in helping the Baron to obtain employment, he (the Lord Justice) thought that the observation of Mr. Justice Swift—that Mr. Dunkels seemed to have conceived a dislike for his son-in-law which ultimately developed into bitter hatred—was justified by the evidence. In Lord Justice Greer's view, the words "Victor is a Jew-hater" were defamatory of Baron de Stempel in relation to his business.

Regarding a second alleged slander, the other members of the Court, he said, held the view that the words were not capable of a defamatory meaning, and while he had doubt about the matter he did not think it right to differ from them.

In regard to the cross-appeal against the £6,000 damages, Lord Justice Greer said in his opinion there was evidence on which the jury could properly find that Mr. Walter Dunkels had procured the dismissal of the Baron from his employment. In the result the Baron's appeal on the slander issue should be allowed and the cross-appeal dismissed.

Dissenting Judgment

Lord Justice Slesser, in a dissenting judgment, said that in regard to the words "Victor is a Jew hater" (used by Mr. Walter Dunkels about the Baron), to say that a man was possessed of hatred was, in his opinion, likely to tend to lower him in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally. That it would be a fatal disqualification in a trade largely with and dependent upon Jews to be known as a Jew hater was scarcely disputed.

He thought there was evidence on which a jury might properly find, as they must be taken to have done in this case, that they were necessarily spoken to Mr. Otto Dunkels (defendant's cousin, who employed the Baron) in order to effect the Baron's dismissal in relation to the Baron's trade, and were not merely to be taken as calculated to affect him adversely therein. He (the Lord Justice) agreed that, as to the damages attributable to this slander, this part of the Baron's appeal succeeded.

As to the second slander, suggesting that Mr. Otto Dunkels could "kick the Baron out as he was worth no more than a clerk receiving less than £500 a year," Lord Justice Slesser agreed that the words were incapable of a defamatory meaning.

With reference to the cross-appeal by Mr. Walter Dunkels relating to the judgment for £6,000 in favour of the Baron, Lord Justice Slesser thought the jury was fully entitled to come to the conclusion that the Baron had entered into an agreement to continue in the service of Mr. Otto Dunkels until reasonable notice had been given or, alternatively, that the agreement was to continue during the currency of Mr. Otto Dunkels's business as long as the Baron was ready and willing to carry out his part of the contract. On that the question arose whether Mr. Walter Dunkels did procure the Baron's dismissal by Mr. Otto Dunkels. It was true that, from August, 1933, onwards, Mr. Walter Dunkels had been putting pressure on Otto to turn the Baron out of his business. But that was nothing to the point unless the Baron could prove that the procurement of his dismissal was effected through Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, of the Diamond Corporation, by procuring Mr. Oppenheimer to tell Mr. Otto Dunkels that the Baron was not to go to the offices of the corporation again until the Baron and his wife had settled their differences.

The jury were entitled to think that in effect Mr. Louis Oppenheimer did tell Mr. Otto Dunkels that the Baron should not come to the offices. The real difficulty in the Baron's way was to show that Mr. Walter Dunkels ever comunicated with Mr. Louis Oppenheimer on the subject at all. Here conjecture would not suffice.

Lord Justice Slesser thought that there was no evidence in the case on which the jury could properly come to the conclusion that Mr. Walter Dunkels had procured Mr. Louis Oppenheimer to tell Mr. Otto Dunkels that the Baron must not go to the offices of the Diamond Corporation, and therefore no evidence that Mr. Walter Dunkels procured the Baron's dismissal. That dismissal appeared to have been caused, on the Baron's own admission, by his refusal to give Mr. Otto Dunkels a statement for the consideration of Mr. Louis Oppenheimer.

In the opinion of Lord Justice Slesser the cross-appeal should succeed.

Lord Justice Scott agreed with the judgment of Lord Justice Greer, and observed that to say "Victor is a Jewhater" was obviously defamatory as it suggested a warped character. He agreed with Lord Justice Slesser that the words in the second slander were not capable of being defamatory and therefore the question of their being actionable did not arise.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

GLORIONE PANELS SOAR IN PRICE

When First Found in Malta Cost £1 a Piece

In view of the discussion aroused by their recent acquisition, there has been much comment on the National Gallery's not having made public the previous history of the four panel-pictures attributed to Giorgione, states the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

It is understood that the panels were first discovered in Malta some months ago, when they were priced at £1 apiece.

Subsequently they were in the possession of a well-known Italian picture-dealer established in Venice, Signor Podio. From him they were bought by a Viennese dealer. Herr Salzer, at a figure stated to be in the neighbourhood of 10,000 lire, or just over £100.

They were next consigned to London. Their acquisition by the National Gallery at £14,000 followed.

This spectacular rise in value is the more notable since as yet no recognised expert on Giorgione, who has seen the pictures, has come forward to endorse satisfactorily their ascription to that rarest of all Venetian masters.

On the other hand, a characteristic work by Andrea Previtali, the artist whom Dr. G. M. Richter claims to have painted the panels, could be easily obtained in the art market for £200.

No Breach of Law

Mr. Paul Larsen, the London dealer, who was connected with the sale to the National Gallery, said recently:

"The suggestion that the pictures were sent out of Italy by air and against regulations which prohibit the export of recognised works of art is fantastic.

"A friend of mine bought the panels in Venice and took them to Vienna by train. From Vienna they were brought, as far as I can gather, by train and boat in the normal manner. There is not the least reason to suppose that any regulations were broken at any stage of the transaction.

"The Italian law provides that works of art which bear the official stamp of the Italian authorities are to be regarded as treasures and may not be exported. The panels in question were not stamped.

"I can only conclude that the authorities are now annoyed that such treasures should not have been recognized by their own experts at their true worth."

Panels Flown to Vienna

An inquiry is being made by the Venetian branch of the National Commission for Fine Arts as to how the four Giorgione panels were exported from Venice.

According to the preliminary inquiry the course of events was:

Some months ago the owner of the panels offered them for sale and asked the equivalent of £30 for the four. A foreign antiquary who was interested asked the opinion of an American expert and of the director of one of the galleries in Vienna.

The opinion was formed by these experts that even if they were not Giorgione's work the panels had been done by one of his school and were of great value.

The owner then offered them to two dealers in Venice, but refused the price they offered.

He is alleged then to have taken the aeroplane which flies between Venice and Vienna daily and to have shown them to an expert in the Austrian capital. This person, who is described as one of the best judges of art, gave his opinion that the panels had been painted by Giorgione, and telegraphed in that sense to London.

NEW LIGHT ON GREAT ABBEY

Four Years' Excavations Now Completed

Four years of excavations at Whalley Abbey, the great 14th Century Cistercian ruin which is now the property of the Diocese of Blackburn, have now been completed. They have added much to the knowledge of this great monastic house, states the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

The abbey buildings have been discovered to be much more extensive than was supposed. The plan which has been accepted for centuries has had to be entirely redrawn.

Tiled pavements have beeen uncovered, the Abbot's Hall—the last Abbot, John Paslew, was hanged by Henry VIII. on the neighbouring hillside—has been discovered on what was thought to be a virgin site. Blackened stonework has been disclosed by the North Wall which supports the local tradition that the Abbey was blown up with gunpowder by the Cromwellians.

There is only one portion of the Abbey left unexplored," Canon Lambert, Warden of the Abbey, said and that is the old lawn lying between the cloisters and the Abbot's house. There is no record that this ground was ever built upon.

Foundations and Walls

Recently, however, we lifted the turf in several places, and to our surprise have uncovered foundations and the remains of walls.

We shall not begin excavations here until we have an expert opinion that these are monastic remains and not those of some later accretion. For that reason we are awaiting the next visit of Sir Charles Peers, who has taken great interest in our work.

Unfortunately, if we excavate the lawn it will be necessary to sacrifice a very fine elm which must be much more than a century old, and we are reluctant to do that unless we are assured that there are still important discoveries to be made.

During the search no trace has been found of the treasure of gold and silver goblets, chalices and plate which legend states was buried by the monks in the Abbey grounds at the time of the Dissolution. The only "treasures" discovered so far are a silver penny of the time of Richard II. and an Elizabethan threepenny piece, found on the floor of the Abbot's Hall.

A TYPHOID epidemic has broken out at Bombay and is spreading with great rapidity in spite of all precautionary measures taken by the authorities. A large number of Europeans have already been admitted to hospital.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Quotations in Chinese Standard Dollars

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 1/16 ..... $ 16.99
U.S. $100 @ 29 7/32 ..... $339.70

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 9/32 ..... $16.8052
U.S. $100 @ 29 3/4 ..... $336.13

London—demand 1/2 3/4
4 months' sight credits 1/2 7/32
4 months' sight docts 1/2 3/8
6 months' sight credits 1/2 11/32
6 months' sight docts 1/2 11/32
New York—demand ..... U.S. $29 3/4
4 months' sight credits 29 7/8
4 months' sight docts 30
Paris—4 months' sight docts ... Frs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling 1/2 7/32 U.S. $29 5/8

Chartered Bank

Can. $100 @ 29 9/16 = $338.27

Netherlands Trading Society

Java Guilders $100 ..... buying 53 1/2
Netherlands Guilders $100 .. " 53 3/8
Java Guilders $100 ..... selling 52 3/8
Netherlands Guilders $100 .. " 53

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying: U.S. $100 = $336.13 £1 = $16.80
Selling: U.S. $100 = $338.98 £1 = $16.92

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.74 1/4 = $1 Belgas 29.48 = £1

Other Quotations

It. Lire 5.50 = $1 Swis F. 1.27 1/2 = $1
Tourist Lire 6.10 ..... = $1
Berlin-Hamburg T.T. $100 = Rm. 73.1/4
" $100 = Reg. Mk. 129.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 1/2 1/4 Lowest 1/2 7/32
U.S. G.$ 29 3/4 29 5/8
Yen 102 1/4 102 1/8

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING	
Cash			January	
£ T.T.	1/2 3/32	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 7/32	
G.$ T.T.	29 1/32	4 m/s. l.c.	29 3/4	
Fcs. T.T.	890	4 m/s.	933	
Rs. T.T.	78 3/8	7 d/s.	79	

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	20	19 13/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	50.06	—

Bombay offtake 100 bars. Market quiet and steady.

London Silver was unchanged both ready and forward, being 20 for spot and 19 13/16 forward. New York was unquoted and Bombay was unchanged at 50.06. It was reported India sold. Speculators bought. Market quietly steady.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants 1/2 3/16 Sterling 29 9/16 U.S.$ and 101 3/4 Yen. The Interbank market was very quiet during the morning, though inclined to be slightly easier for the forward deliveries. In the afternoon there were some buyers forward, which still further eased the market. At the close there were sellers:—

January Sterling ..	1/2 7/32	U.S.$29 5/16
February Sterling ..	1/2 3/32	U.S.$29 9/32
March Sterling	1/1 5/32	U.S.$28 11/32

BERLIN BOURSE, WEEKLY REPORT

Berlin, Jan. 23.

The money market has shown a certain stiffening during the past week, chiefly because of the funds withdrawn from the market by payments on the applications for the newly issued 4½ per cent. Reichs consolidation loan. This effect is expected to be only temporary as large amounts of Gold Discount Bank sola bills expire towards the end of January.

The new Reichs loan having been such a success, investors are now turning their attention again to fixed interest securities, the shortage of gold mortgage bonds having made itself very noticeable again. The demand is however not so great as before the issue of the new Reichs loan, mainly because most gold mortgage bonds have now reached or risen above par in price so that buyers cannot count on an increase of the capital value as it is frequently possible in the case of shares. Certain Reichs loans have been less in demand because the free capital was invested in the most recent Reichs loan.

On the share market the outlook was somewhat uncertain largely because so many shares have now reached a price level at which even high dividends do not promise an adequate capital return. Much speculation exists about the dividend that the AEG. will be able to pay, the hopes of a five per cent. dividend no longer seeming justified, most shareholders are now counting on four per cent. The increase in the market price of shipping shares is said to have straightforward economic causes. Prices are being at present largely influenced by blocked Mark transactions on foreign account.

The following were the quotations of some of the leading German shares on January 17 and 22 respectively:

Reichsbank	211.875	210.00
German Dye Trust	161.00	159.75
Salzdetfurth Potash	174.50	173.00
United Steel Works	113.25	113.00
Mannesmann Pipes	116.00	114.875
Harpener Mining	—	113.00
German Mineral Oils	144.50	144.25
Continental Rubber	—	192.25
Siemens & Halske	212.00	—
General Electrics AEG	117.75	116.25
Rhenish-Westphalian Power	123.00	123.375
Hamburg-America Line	83.125	—
North German Lloyd	84.50	83.25
Bemberg Rayon	—	140.625
Deutsche Bank	127.00	126.75
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	661.00	—
Young Loan	106.875	—

Trans-Ocean.

SILVER QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 24.

Silver prices remained unchanged in London to-day, with quotations being fixed at:—

	Jan. 22	Jan. 24
London spot	20d.	20d.
" forward	19 13/16d.	19 13/16d.
London/New York:		
One pound	U.S.$4.99 7/8	$4.99 15/16
One U.S. dollar	48.012d.	48.018d.
Gold	139/7 1/2d.	139/7 3/4d.

Reuter.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

Yesterday's Business

There is a steady small demand for Rubber Shares but sellers are inclined to hold off.

Morning Session

OFFICIAL

	CASH
1,000 Senawang	$0.70
1,000 Tebong	$0.68

2,000 Shares

OFFICIAL INDEXES

	Jan. 22	24	Change
S'hai Rub. Share	193.92	193.92	Unch.
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37x	*	—
Chi. Govt. Bond	101.61x	Closed	—

x—August 13, 1937.
*—Compilation Temporarily suspended until active trading resumed.

PARIS BOURSE WEEKLY REVIEW

Paris, Jan. 23.

An irregular trend prevailed upon the Paris Bourse during the sessions for the week ending yesterday.

On Monday, French counters rose slightly while Internationals dropped owing to the strength of the franc.

The formation of the new Cabinet was interpreted as a bullish factor on Wednesday, although there was slight profit-taking of French issues and some new buying of Internationals.

Light trading took place on Thursday, with the market dull and featureless.

A sudden spurt took place the next day, with both French and International shares showing strength. Rentes, however, dropped fractionally.

At the end of the week, French issues were way above the previous week's levels, while on the contrary, internationals were unable to recover their previous losses.—Havas.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

(Closing Bids in Pesos)

	Jan. 21	Jan. 22
Antamok	.52	.52
Atok	.24	.24
Benguet Consolidated	9.80	9.80
Consolidated Mines	.0110	.0110
Demonstration	.39	.40
San Mauricio	.51	.50
United Paracale	.47	.46

Turnover: 103,000 Pesos.
Index: (closing prices) 81.89.—Reuter.

RAYON PRICES REDUCED IN GERMANY

Berlin, Jan. 23.

In agreement with the Reichs Commissary for Prices the German Acetat rayon industry has reduced the prices for its products. In this connection it will be recalled that the German Viscose and copper-rayon industry had reduced its prices already some time ago.—Trans-Ocean.

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SEE—Race between the "We're Here" and "Jenny Cushman!"
SEE—Return to sweethearts ashore!
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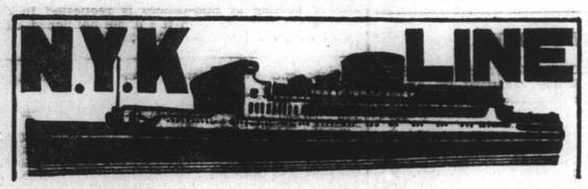

To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama

From Kobe

TATSUTA MARU ..... Jan. 25
CHICHIBU MARU ..... Feb. 22
TAIYO MARU ..... Mar. 7

To Vancouver and Seattle

From Kobe

HIKAWA MARU ..... Feb. 5

To Australian Ports via Manila

From Hongkong

KAMO MARU ..... Feb. 26

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Straits and Colombo

From Hongkong

HAKONE MARU ..... Jan. 25
FUSHIMI MARU ..... Feb. 8
HAKOZAKI MARU ..... Feb. 22
SUWA MARU ..... Mar. 8

To Nagasaki and Kobe (Rapid Express Service).

*NAGASAKI MARU ..... Jan. 25
*SHANGHAI MARU ..... Jan. 28
*NAGASAKI MARU ..... Jan. 30
*SHANGHAI MARU ..... Feb. 2

*Calls at Nagasaki only.

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Tel. 12842 After Office Hours 18885

General Passenger Agents of Cunard-White Star, Ltd.

PASSAGE FARES
Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Passenger Office
21-23 French Bund

Butterfield & Swire
Agents
Telephone 82020

LONDON SAILINGS

28 Jan.—AJAX‡ via Japan		6 Feb.—ANTENOR† via Hongkong		6 March—HECTOR† via Hongkong	
Marseilles London Rotterdam Hamburg Glasgow	via Aden	Marseilles London Rotterdam Glasgow	via Aden	Marseilles London Rotterdam Glasgow	via Aden

LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

19 Mar.—TEUCER via Hongkong	4 Apr.—PROMETHEUS
Havre Liverpool Bromborough	Liverpool Bromborough Glasgow

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. † "A" Class Passenger vessel ‡ Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

SERVICE OUTWARD

Bringing cargo discharged at Singapore, Manila and Hongkong owing to the hostilities.

"Ajax" Due Shanghai Jan. 25.
"Teucer" Due Shanghai Jan. 29.
"Hector" Due Shanghai Feb. 5.

O.S.K.

Shanghai Sailing

For Formosa (Keelung and Takao)
CHOSA MARU ..... Feb. 3
CHOSA MARU ..... Feb. 13

Kobe Sailing

For New York via Panama Canal
*SANYO MARU ..... Feb. 12
*HOKAI MARU ..... Feb. 23

For Australia
*SYDNEY MARU ..... Jan. 31

For New Zealand
*MELBOURNE MARU .... Feb. 17

Hongkong Sailing

For South America via Africa
ARABIA MARU ..... Feb. 4
RIO de JANEIRO MARU Feb. 5

For Bombay
*HIMALAYA MARU ..... Feb. 19
*NAPLES MARU ..... Mar. 7

For Calcutta
*CELEBES MARU ..... Feb. 17
*HAGUE MARU ..... Feb. 20

*Cargo only

OSAKA SYOSEN KAISYA
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
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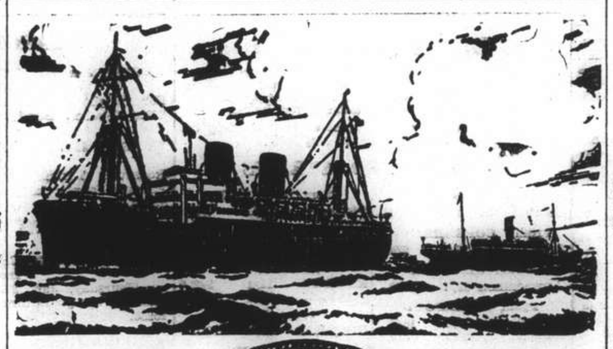
D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival	Departure
SS. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 24	Jan. 25 at 10 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 28	Jan. 29 at 10 a.m.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 1	Feb. 2 at 10 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 5	Feb. 6 at 10 a.m.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 9	Feb. 10 at 10 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 13	Feb. 14 at 10 a.m.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 17	Feb. 18 at 10 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 21	Feb. 22 at 10 a.m.

For Passage and Freight apply to:

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646



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(Incorporated in England —by Royal Charter)
Direct Fortnightly Mail Steamers (under contract with H.M. Govt.)

TO BOMBAY, MARSEILLES and LONDON
Via Straits and Ceylon

	From Shanghai		Tonnage
Jan.	25	*BURDWAN	6,100
Feb.	1	CHITRAL	15,000
	15	CARTHAGE	15,000
	22	*SOMALI	7,000

	From Hongkong		Tonnage
Jan.	30	†*ALIPORE	5,300

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca, Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp. †Bombay only.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
To CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
SHIRALA		Jan. 29
TILAWA		Feb. 12

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Via Japan, Hongkong and Rabaul

Australia and New Zealand for healthy and cheap holiday. Your money is worth 25% more. Variations of climate to suit all, with surfing, fishing and shooting second to none.

Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Sydney
NELLORE	T. H. Scott-White.		Jan. 29	Feb. 17
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Feb. 11	Mar. 5	Mar. 24
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Mar. 11	Apr. 2	Apr. 21

Taking Passengers and Cargo Direct from Shanghai Transhipping at Hongkong

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.
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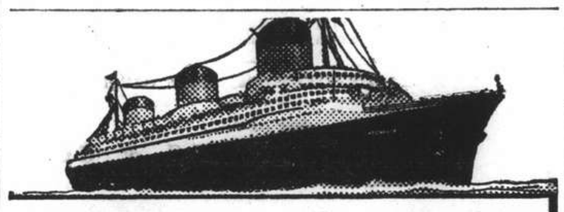
FRENCH MAIL SERVICE KOBE, MARSEILLES
via Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port-Said.

The mv. "FELIX ROUSSEL"
will sail for Kobe Thursday, January 27 at 3 p.m.
The tender connecting with the Felix Roussel will leave the M. M. Jetty. (Quai de France) at 2 p.m.

Passengers Only



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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SHIPPING NEWS

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI TO EUROPE:

ss. NORDMARK Feb. 12 M'les, A'werp, Rotterdam, H'burg
mv. SAUERLAND Feb. 28 Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg

OUTWARD VESSELS LATEST MOVEMENTS:

		Due H'kong	Due S'hai
mv. DUISBURG	Left Singapore	Jan. 18	Jan. 27 —
ss. OLIVA	In Hongkong	—	Jan. 19 Jan. 27
mv. SAUERLAND	Left Singapore	Jan. 23	Jan. 31 —
mv. VOGTLAND	Passed Suez	Jan. 13	Feb. 15 Feb. 22
mv. RHEINLAND	Passed Suez	Jan. 21	Feb. 20 —
m.v. LEVERKUSEN	Left Rotterdam	Jan. 21	Mar. 4 Mar. 10

Through-tickets Far East/America/Europe issued
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CONNECT WITH THE PRESIDENT LINERS IN HONGKONG OR JAPAN

HONGKONG

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive H'kong	Steamer	Leave H'kong	Arrive U.S.
Empress of Asia	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	PRES. JEFFERSON	Jan. 28	Feb. 17
Chitral	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	PRES. TAFT	Feb. 7	—
Felix Roussel	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	PRES. McKINLEY	Feb. 11	Mar. 3
Pres. Doumer	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	PRES. CLEVELAND	Feb. 23	Mar. 15

KOBE

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Kobe	Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
Felix Roussel	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	PRES. JEFFERSON	Feb. 2	Feb. 17
Empress of Russia	Jan. 28	Jan. 30			
Pres. Doumer	Feb. 7	Feb. 9	PRES. TAFT	Feb. 11	—
Tanda	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	PRES. McKINLEY	Feb. 16	Mar. 3
Aramis	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	PRES. CLEVELAND	Feb. 28	Mar. 15

AMERICAN MAIL LINE
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES

51 CANTON ROAD Telephone 15309

LLOYD TRIESTINO

ss. "CONTE ROSSO"
to Trieste via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Massowah, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice
on or about January 31

mv. VICTORIA to Genoa on or about Feb. 14
ss. CONTE VERDE to Trieste ,, ,, Feb. 28
ss. CONTE BIANCAMANO to Genoa ,, ,, Mar. 15
ss. CONTE ROSSO to Trieste ,, ,, Mar. 29

For particulars please apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Telephone 16885 26 The Bund Shanghai Tel. Adr: LLOYDIANO

P. & O. SS. BURDWAN
(Tons 6,100)
CARGO STEAMER

Sails for Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Hull, Hamburg Rotterdam and Antwerp via Hongkong, Bombay & Ports
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(Loading at Customs Buoys Nos. 32/33)
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East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports
MS. TONGKING .. .. Feb. 14

Homewards
for Jaffa, Haifa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen
MS. AFRIKA loading at Hongkong .. .. Feb. 18

The vessels have accommodation for a limited number of passengers
Fare Shanghai / Rotterdam / Hamburg £65

Agency of

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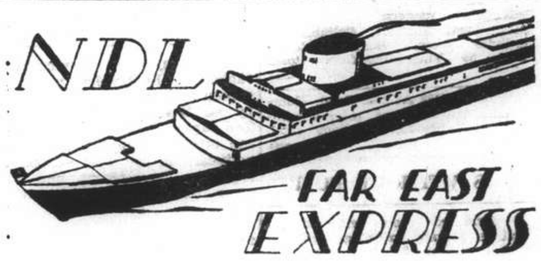
Telephone 15055 17 Canton Road



Homewards:

SS. "GNEISENAU" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg ..... Feb. 25
SS. "DONAU" for Oran, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen ..... Mar. 13
SS. "SCHARNHORST" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg ..... Mar. 25
MS. "SAALE" for Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen ..... Apr. 6
SS. "POTSDAM" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg ..... Apr. 22

Outwards:

		Due Shanghai
ss. FRANKEN	Left Port Said	Jan. 12 Feb. 11
ss. GNEISENAU	Left Port Said	Jan. 23 Feb. 12
ms. SAALE	Left Hamburg	Jan. 22 Mar. 15
ss. SCHARNHORST	Leaves Hamburg	Feb. 5 Mar. 12

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TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINES — WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

EMPRESS OF ASIA
sails for HONGKONG
TUESDAY, January 25
from Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf-Pootung

DESPATCHING TENDER LEAVES CUSTOM JETTY 12.30 p.m., January 25.

Incoming passengers are expected to arrive 8.15 a.m. Tuesday

Trans-Pacific Sailings

Steamer	S'hai Leave	Naga. Leave	Kobe Leave	Yoko. Leave	Hono. Leave	Victoria Van'ver Arrive
Empress of Russia	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	—	Feb. 12
Empress of Japan	Feb. 10	—	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 26
Empress of Asia	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	—	Mar. 12
Empress of Canada	Mar. 10	—	Mar. 13	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
Empress of Russia	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	—	Apr. 4

Direct connexions for Canadian & U. S. Overland Points
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Through tickets issued to England and South America

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ss. "TASMAN" .. .. February 7, 1938
ss. "BARENTSZ" .. .. March 8, 1938

Fares:

Shanghai/Durban 1A Class £70, 1B Class £63
Shanghai/Capetown 1A Class £75, 1B Class £67.10/-

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Loading dates approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Shanghai—37 DAYS—New York

To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal

Special Accommodation for Silk, Refrigerated Cargo and Oil in Bulk

TRITON Feb. 26
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SCOTSMAN, (31) A.I.C.S. (London) with 12 years' comprehensive business experience; 4 Glasgow/London, 8 Far East, has executive/organising ability, initiative, personality, tact and capital. Excellent references. Address Box 486, N.C.D.N. 12219

YOUNG, modest, well-educated Russian lady seeks position of nurse. Loves children. 132 Route Vallon, Room 16. -783

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EUROPEAN, middle-aged lady, recently arrived in Shanghai, seeks position as housekeeper. Many years of experience. Kindly address Box 437, N.C.D.N. -910

YOUNG, attactive Russian lady, perfect English, seeks position; cashier, salesgirl, respectable restaurant waitress. 14 Linda Terrace, Room 2, Telephone 73705. -883

RUSSIAN, 34, Australian college graduate, bookkeeper, typist, experienced teacher, translator, seeks position or some work. 14 Linda Terrace, Room 2, Telephone 73705. -882

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RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart, American Radio Equipment Company. Our method saves you 50%. 11734

FOR skilled workmanship call 32392 American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. 11819

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HOMES wanted for: Pekinese, cross-bred Airedale, cross-bred terrier pup, dogs; black pointer, bitch. For sale: pedigreed sable-coloured Pekinese, Kerry Blue, dogs. Apply 1001 Yu Yuen Road, Telephone 21877. -927

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HANDSOME large modern counter, sliding doors, locked drawers. $80. Box 475, N.C.D.N. -978

ASTATIC galvanometer, $10. Tangent galvanometer, $10. Wimshurst machine, $10. Plate machine, $10. Will exchange for ¼ h.p. motor or chemical apparatus. Box 476, N.C.D.N. -978

LADIES, girls' American shoes, liquidation half-price. $8.75, $3.75. Dresses $5. Purses $1. 809 Bubbling Well. -979

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ONE No. 3A autographic Kodak camera, in good condition, together with tripod and leather case. Price $50. Will accept reasonable counter-offer. Address Box 470, N.C.D.N. -972

KIRIN, Yunan, Szechuen, Singkiang, Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin, Yuan Shi-kai, Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Unification, Martyr's, Tan Yuen-chang, Twenty-fifth, Fortieth Anniversary, Mongolia, Manchoukuo. Stamps, Post Office Box 1168. -889

MARMET imported pram, excellent condition also girl's bicycle and iron bed with mattress. 32/1 Edinburgh Road. 12164

LOVERS of artistic embroideries, knittings done by expert European ladies, will see beautiful samples at Value Ladies' Requisites, 132A Hamilton House, Telephone 18869, where also a very select stock of bracelets, clips and other ladies' ornaments are on sale. -916

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YORKSHIRE-STYLE cured boneless ham, each 12 lbs., 90 cents lb. Breakfast bacon, each 5 lbs, 80 cents lb. Free Shanghai. Excellent quality, from European pigs. Mail orders accepted. Martin Krogh. Tsingtao, Post Office Box 201. 11836

SHIRTS, made to measure. English poplin, $4.50; Striped silk, $9: Wemco, $5. Razon's, 12 Central Road. -245

BLACK dining-room set, 11 pieces, $50. Inspection 10-12 and 2-5. 99 C. Route Vallon, Apt. 108.

FURNITURE, second-hand for three-roomed flat, good condition, very reasonable. Also excellent piano, $150. Telephone 72369. -933

PILLOW-cases, 60 cents. Bed-spreads, $3.50. Curtains, $2.65. X-stitch towels, 40 cents. Lace table covers, $1.15. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 12134

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FORDOR sedan 1929, 32,000 miles. Running order. What offers? Box 477, N.C.D.N. -978

WANTED. Economical, light, closed car. Cheap for cash. Address Box 468, N.C.D.N. -968

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$800 Morris Eight 1932/3 4-door sedan, sunshine roof. Just overhauled. Excellent running condition. New Battery. Always owner-driven. Telephone 36755. -984

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WANTED seat in office car, three times daily. Great Western Road to the Bund. Box 482, N.C.D.N. -969

LIFT wanted, Avenue Joffre/Kiangse Road. State terms to Box 446, N.C.D.N. -922

HOUSE SERVANTS

LADY recommends exceptionally good cook. Speaks English, very experienced and economical and can make cakes, jams, pickles, etc. Telephone 71604 or Box 444, N.C.D.N. 12164

EXPERIENCED house-boy or cook-boy, also wife amah. Clean, honest, hard-working, speaking good English. Highly recommended. Box 451, N.C.D.N. -928

72782 TELEPHONE. Inquire reliable servants; cook-boys, baby-amahs, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. General Employment Agency. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -704

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British), Servants specialists. 2,000 satisfied international customers. Picked cook-boys, baby-amahs, cook-amahs, house-amahs, wash-amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, telephone-operators, clerks, pharmacists. -621

DANCING

STUDY dancing under well-known artists. Ballroom, ballet, tap, etc. Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -685

LADY and gentleman teaching the latest steps and styles of ballroom dancing. Tango speciality. 1025 Bubbling Well, (Hwa-kee Avenue N7). -874

FOREIGN lady, with good experience, gives private dancing lessons. Foxtrot, waltz, blues, tango. Box 152, N.C.D.N. -711

BEAUTY CULTURE, ETC.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 11787

MRS. Margot. Body, facial treatment. English, French spoken. From 10 to 9 p.m. 1205 Bubbling Well, Apartment 15. -762

MINERAL and medical bath. Manual and electric massage. Violet ray treatments, given by qualified attendants at 52 Love Lane. Bubbling Well. -800

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

WELL-furnished, three-roomed apartment, centre French Concession. Furniture, etc., for sale, $400. Rent $120 including taxes, heating, hot water, refrigerator. Box 480, N.C.D.N. -981

VACANT, two-roomed, furnished flat, overlooking garden, glassed verandah. Rental $85 monthly. 42 Carter Road, Lane 41. -960

ASTRID Apartment. Large, one-roomed apartment, beautiful furniture, for sale at sacrifice. Lease transferable. Telephone 70337. -961

SAMARKAND, 1986 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 5. Attractive 3-room apartment with garage at $170 per month, including water, heating and taxes. Furniture and refrigerator to be taken over at reasonable price. Apply Palmer & Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, Telephone 15100. 12216

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flats of three rooms. Kinnear Apartment, 195 Kinnear Road, near Jessfield Park, with tennis court, nice roof and ground gardens. All modern conveniences. Moderate rentals. Apply Hsin Heng & Co., Property Department, 160 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone 15660. 11740

JUBILEE Court. Large attractive 2-roomed flat, facing garden, modern furniture, fixtures for sale, available March 1. Open for inspection every morning. Telephone 73341, Mrs. Brundin, 8.30-10 a.m. -580

TWO rooms of beautifully carved and lacquered Chinese style furniture, carpets, kitchen utensils, for sale, cheaply. Flat may be taken over. Embankment Building. Telephone 76996 evenings or address Box 400, N.C.D.N. -930

DESIRABLE four-roomed flat, with two bathrooms, in modern apartment facing south, located in the heart of French Concession. Furniture and fittings must be taken over. Address Box 438, N.C.D.N. -911

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

SINGLE apartment at 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 16437. 12213

NESTHOUSE Apartments. Lane 30, House 3, Nanyang Road. Apartment 10, 2-room flat. Rental includes heating, hot and cold water, refrigerator, public telephone. Furniture may be bought at $375. Apply Palmer & Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, Telephone 15100. 12211

TO LET in Jubilee Court, French Concession, two desirable 4 room flats with all modern conveniences. Facing south. Rent includes taxes, heat, hot and cold water. Telephone 76273 or 12094. 12212

TO LET: Five-roomed apartment, two bathrooms, verandah, lots of closet space and all modern conveniences. Inspection invited. Agents:—Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road, Telephone 18770. 12220

TO LET. Wayfoong House, 220 Szechuen Road. Single room flats, equipped with all modern conveniences. For further particulars kindly apply to Engineers' Office, Room 110, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund. 11731

EMPIRE Mansions, Avenue Joffre, fine modern four-roomed apartment, with all modern conveniences. Reasonable rental. Apply China Realty Company, Telephone 15410. 12155

PALMS 211 Haig/Say Zoong, comfortable apartments, heating, taxes, water, garden. Apply Apartment 7, 211 Haig. -880

LUXURIOUS one (or two) roomed apartment with private roof-garden. Central heating, hot water. (Furniture optional). B. Krivoss, 1333 Avenue Joffre. 12168

ROOMS WITH BOARD

20 Seymour Road, House 18 (Corner Avenue Foch) Comfortably furnished rooms; all modern conveniences. Excellent home food. -988

355 AVENUE Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean, comfortable, small room. Steam-heating. Special attention to food. Bus stops. Telephone Mrs. Hedden 71163. -989

70-72 Carter Road, Lane 41. Large one small room, modern sanitation. Good food. Telephone 31912. -902

84 Carter Road, Lane 41. Comfortable double/single rooms, private modern bathrooms. Terms moderate. Good catering. Garage available. British management. Telephone 30582. -474

47 AVENUE Roi Albert. Newly redecorated, one large sitting bedroom with bathroom attached, steamheated, available at moderate rental. Tennis court. One minute No. 9 bus. -946

PEKIN Apartments, 157/157 Peking Road. Single rooms to let, reasonable rates, excellent cooking. Telephone 16010, Mrs. Adams. -842

BEVERLEY House. Sunny rooms, private baths, large garden. Excellent food. 30 Rue Boissezon, near Avenue Joffre. -770

215/22 Medhurst Road. Attractive double room with enclosed balcony available February 1. Also single room. Quiet location. Telephone 33278. -802

FURNISHED modern large room. Steam-heat. Elevator. Suitable for office-living room. Board optional. Stewart, 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 12198

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single rooms, private bathrooms, steam-heated, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -894

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD

ONE furnished room with steam-heating, private bathroom, with or without breakfast. 236 Rue Maresca. -965

LARGE room, Avenue Road, furnished or unfurnished. Steam-heating, use of bathroom and kitchen. Address Box 484, N.C.D.N. 12215

LARGE room furnished or unfurnished, modern conveniences. Breakfast if desired. Centre French Concession. Telephone 70287. -971

LARGE, sunny room, south, $50. No steamheating. Furnished/unfurnished, 970 Bubbling Well (Moulmein Road), Top Floor. 12173

$18, $30. Nicely furnished, bright rooms suitable bachelor or business girl. South exposure. 114 Route Grouchy. -819

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 11783

WELL-furnished room in apartment, single only, board optional, no other tenants. Telephone 71766, 9-5. -991

FOR SALE—Houses and Land

IN Tsingtao. House for sale. Best locality, near beach, three-storied (three apartments), basement, garages. Good income. Address Box 380, N.C.D.N. -794

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

$85. Lane 1032 Yuyuen Road. Modern houses 122, 148, with garden. Six main rooms, three small rooms, kitchen, bath. Facing south. Apply House 144, above address. -985

500 Route Cardinal Mercier. Large residence, 9 rooms, 5 bathrooms, basement, arcola, tennis court, two garages. Available February 1. Apply Credit Foncier, Telephone 16366. 12117

TO be sold or to let, No. 5 Route Francis Garnier, attractive residence with large well-laid-out garden. For further particulars kindly apply Engineers' Office, Room 110, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building. 11732

TO LET. From February 15, 633 Avenue Haig, good spacious house, seven rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, large garden. For inspection, apply Spence. Robinson & Partners. Telephone 11355. 11764

474 AVE HAIG, near Route Ferguson, detached house, facing South, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms, garage and servants quarters. Moderate rent. Apply J. P. Bisset & Co. Telephone 10658. 12195

FURNISHED HOUSES

MODERN, furnished, semi-detached, seven-roomed house, Great Western Road. Arcola heating, with attic, garden, garage. Telephone 16170. -952

MODERN, beautifully furnished house on Yu Yuen Road. Seven rooms, three baths, all conveniences, large garden and garage. Address Box 10, N.C.D.N. -909

EDINBURGH Road, detached, six rooms, central heating, garage, garden, a year from March 1 or earlier. Telephone Oliver, 21800. 12163

WANTED TO RENT

BRITISH officer, wife, boy 5, would appreciate becoming paying guests or sharing house with garden, garage. Address Box 479, N.C.D.N. -980

ENGLISH lady requires unfurnished flat or would share with another. Address Box 466, N.C.D.N. -964

WANTED, furnished, good, sunny room with bathroom, with/without board. Address Box 472, N.C.D.N. -975

WANTED February 15, furnished room, without board, for business woman. Central, western district. Moderate rental. Address Box 471, N.C.D.N. -974

OCCUPANCY first of April or May. Four/five-roomed apartment or five/six-roomed house. Unfurnished, western district. Please give particulars Box 454, N.C.D.N. -937

FOR six months or longer, by responsible English couple, two/three-roomed apartment, fully-furnished, excluding linen, cutlery. Offers with details to Box 447, N.C.D.N. -924

OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS

TO LET, large and small modern office space in the Chartered Bank Building, 18 The Bund. Space arranged to suit tenants' requirements. Apply Eric Davies, Room 214, Chartered Bank Building. Telephone 15874. 11730

PHYSICIAN'S down town office to be let, fully furnished. Apply S. E. Shahmoon & Co., 83 Peking Road, Telephone 16722. 11782

OFFICE facing British Consulate grounds, to let, 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 12018

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Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.
Specialist in
UROLOGY AND INTERNAL DISEASES
Office hours: 10-1, 4-6 or by appointment
120 Nanking Road, 4th Floor
(corner Szechuen Road)
Tel. Office 14422; Res. 71133
11738

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
UROLOGY AND SKIN DISEASES
Hamilton House, office 217
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
(next to the Country Club)
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622
11739

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
469 Ave. Joffre, 79 Bearn Apt.
Hours: 8-11; 3-7 p.m. Telephone 83992
-843

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.
Specialist in
UROLOGY AND DERMATOLOGY
Consulting hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
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59 Peking Road, near The Bund
Telephone 10734

"Deficiency of formation in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe **The Japan Chronicle** . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, **The Japan Chronicle** gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market." — *Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

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DAILY AND WEEKLY
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 707), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

Vessels Arriving

Due at Future Dates

Dates of arrival which are asterisked are provisional only, and these particular vessels may not be calling at Shanghai; they will reach neighbouring ports a few days before the dates listed below.

†Dates of arrival are provisional only, depending on the vessel's stay at wayports.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From OSLO
Talabot 21/1 12/3

From COPENHAGEN
Java 28/1 7/4

From GLASGOW
Agamemnon 29/1 16/3

From LIVERPOOL
Menestheus 8/1 16/2
Aeneas 22/1 5/3

From LONDON
Naldera 28/1 7/3

From ANTWERP
Zuiderkerk 24/1 18/3

From HAMBURG
India 17/1 1/3
Cyclops 22/1 10/3
Scharnhorst 5/2 12/3
Saale 22/1 15/3

From ROTTERDAM
Leverkusen 21/1 10/3

From MARSEILLES
Pres. Doumer 7/1 4/2
Aramis 21/1 18/2
Kaisar-I-Hind 24/1 21/2

From PORT SAID
Victoria 24/1 7/2
Franken 12/1 11/2
Gneisenau 23/1 12/2
Bangalore 20/1 22/2

From SUEZ
Menelaus 12/1 9/2 *
Vogtland 31/1 22/2

From ADEN
Bangalore 25/1 22/2

From COLOMBO
Comorin 24/1 7/2
Serooskerk 24/1 18/3

From KARACHI
Volpi 13/1 10/2

From PENANG
Hector 24/1 5/2 *

From SINGAPORE
Conte Rosso 24/1 30/1
Tongking 24/1 14/2

From MACASSAR
Tjisadane 24/1 7/2

From MANILA
E. Russia — 28/1
E. Japan — 10/2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK
Foylebank 7/12 25/1
Prometheus 27/1 18/3

From LOS ANGELES
Cing. Prince 29/12 31/1

From VANCOUVER, B.C.
Tyndareus 8/1 2/2

From VANCOUVER, B.C.
E. Canada 22/1 8/1

From SEATTLE
Ixion 26/1 28/2

From YOKOHAMA
Chitral 25/1 1/2
Tyndareus 25/1 2/2

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN
Dairen M. 25/1 28/1
Hoten M. 29/1 1/2
Antenor 11/1 6/2

From TONGKU
Chekiang 24/1 29/1

From TIENTSIN
Taksang — 25/1
Yatshing 23/1 28/1

From TUNGCHOW
Chuting 24/1 25/1
Kungwo 24/1 26/1
Siangwo 26/1 27/1

From HONGKONG
Ajax — 25/1
Kanchow 17/1 26/1 †
Newchwang 18/1 26/1 †
Oliva 23/1 27/1
Soochow 23/1 27/1 †
Taiyuan 24/1 27/1 †
Teucer — 28/1
Chengtu 16/1 —
Kiungchow 25/1 30/1 †
Kaying 28/1 2/2 †

From FORMOSA
Chosa M. — 25/1

From CANTON
Tingsang — 25/1

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

WUHU Jan. 25. HAIMEN.—From French Bund on Tuesday, January 25, at 8.30 a.m. For freight or passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 25-1

WHANGPU Jan. 26. TUNGCHOW.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 26th at 8.30 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 26-1

SUIWO Jan. 27. Sails for TUNGCHOW on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 7 a.m. from Peking Road Jetty. For Passages apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 26-1

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

WUSUEH Jan. 28. TUNGCHOW.—From French Bund on Friday, January 28, at 8.30 For freight and passage Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-1

KUNGWO Jan. 29. Sails for TUNGCHOW on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 9 a.m. from Roosevelt Terminal (Ex Kinleeyuen Wharf). For Passages apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 28-1

NORTH CHINA COAST

TINGSANG Jan. 27. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 27-1

NANNING Jan. 28. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Friday, January 28, at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-1

SOUTH CHINA COAST

HSIN PEKING Jan. 26. NINGPO leaves on Wednesday, January 26, at 2 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 26-1

SUIYANG Jan. 26. SWATOW, HONGKONG, HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, January 26, at 7 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 25-1

YATSHING Jan. 30. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 30-1

NINGHAI Jan. 27. AMOY and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Thursday, January 27, at 6 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 26-1

TAKSANG Jan. 27. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 9 a.m. New fast steamer. Good passenger accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 27-1

SOOCHOW Jan. 30. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—From French Bund on Sunday, 30th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 30-1

TAIYUAN Jan. 30. FOOCHOW, AMOY and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Sunday, 30th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 30-1

STRAITS AND EUROPE

BURDWAN Jan. 25. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, LONDON, HULL, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM and ANTWERP.—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s ss. Burdwan will sail for the above ports via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suez and Port Said. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., 27 The Bund. Tel. 11428. 25-1

CHITRAL Feb. 1. MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR and LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, COCHIN, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA and TANGIER.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents: P. O. S. N. Co., 27 The Bund. Tel. 11428. 1-2

FELIX ROUSSEL Feb. 5. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 32034. 5-2

(Continued in next column)

Post Office Notices

Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the undermentioned closing times at Yu Yuen Road (Tel. 36574).

Date and Destination	*Per*	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
TUESDAY, Jan. 25.			
Chinwangtao	Tonjer	*19	7.15
Manila Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China	E. of Asia	9.00	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	E. of Asia	9.30	10.00
Ningpo	Tembien	10.30	11.00
Tinghai and Haimen Che.	Hanna	10.30	11.00
Nantung	Whangpu	16.30	17.00
Indo-China(Z) via H'phong	Suiyang	—	—
Swatow Hongkong Yunnan	Suiyang	17.30	18.00
Foochow	Enderta	17.30	18.00
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.			
Ningpo	H. Peking	10.30	11.00
Nantung	Suiwo	16.30	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Ninghai	17.30	18.00
Swatow Hongkong Canton	Taksang	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Tingsang	16.30	18.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Tingsang	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, Jan. 27.			
Nantung	Wusueh	16.30	17.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Nanning X	16.30	18.00
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	17.30	18.00

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcels only.

Mails for Europe

Via Siberia by steamer to Tientsin (unless otherwise marked) or via Suez and the Pacific by available steamer.

Air Mails Abroad

China-Hanoi-Marseilles by steamer to Hongkong.
Imperial Airways, by steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco by steamer to Hongkong.
Netherlands (K.L.M.) by steamer to Singapore.
Saigon-Marseilles by steamer to Saigon.

Vessels Leaving (cont.)

STRAITS AND EUROPE

GLENAPP Feb. 12. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP via HONGKONG and STRAITS.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents, Glen Line Ltd. Tel. 15290. 12-2

AMERICA

ANNA MAERSK Feb. 3. LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., Agents, Maersk Line, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 3-2

AUSTRALASIA

NELLORE Jan. 29. SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via PORTS, from HONGKONG.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents: E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 11428. 29-1

Vessels Discharging

CARTHAGE. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Carthage, from London and Ports.

—This steamer is discharging Cargo at the Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Pootung Wharf on Saturday, January 29, 1938, at 9 a.m. by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognised. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents. 25-1

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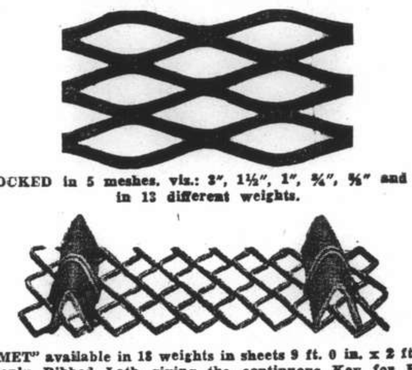

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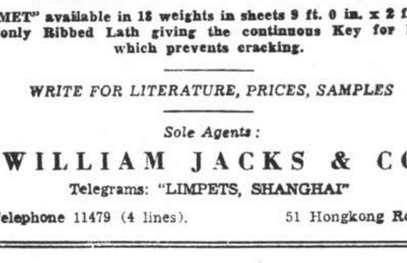

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WRITE FOR LITERATURE, PRICES, SAMPLES

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Felix Roussel	Hongkong	M M'times
Hanna	Haimen	Far East S S
Yuenkiang Maru	—	N K K
Teuo	Tungchow	—
St. Dominic	—	J-C-J L
Romolo	Tungchow	—
Ethel Moller	Tungchow	Moller
H. Kinagnan	Tungchow	Carlowitz
Tseangtah	Tungchow	C I & E L
Victoria	Tungchow	—
Minnie Moller	Tungchow	Moller

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
St. Aubin	Br.	Jardine
Elsie Moller	Br.	Moller
Victoria	Ger.	—
G. B. Aphis	Br.	—
Minnie Moller	Br.	Moller
Hsin Kiangnan	Ger.	—
Romolo	Ital.	—
Faro	Port.	—
Shinfu	Br.	G L Shaw
Santo Maru	Jap.	—
Mohlenhof	Ger.	Carlowitz
Santarem	—	—

Vessels in Harbour

Name	*Flag*	*Berthed*
Fuhwo	Br.	POD
Shunwo	Br.	POD
Suiwo	Br.	SHWHW
Nanning	Br.	BHW
Siushan	Br.	FBW
R. Roussel	Br.	SHWHW
Emp. of Asia	Br.	SHWEPW
Carthage	Br.	SHWPW
Burdwan	Br.	CB 32/33
Hakone M.	Jan.	NYKWW

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11888

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Aphis	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Grimsby	Br.	Gbt.	—
Scarab	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Ladybird	Br.	Gbt.	N.E.S.W.D.
Bridge	Am.	Sup.	U.S.N.B.
Isabel	Am.	Slp.	—
J. D. Ford 228	Am.	Dest.	O.F.B.
Peary 226	Am.	Dest.	T.O.I.W.
Sacramento	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.D.W.
Primauguet	Fr.	Cr.	F.N.B.
Tahure	Fr.	Slp.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Ital.	Gbt.	F.B.
Lepanto	Ital.	Gbt.	O.F.B.
Asahi	Jap.	Gbt.	B. B.
Baka M.	Jap.	Tr.	O.N.W.
England M.	Jap.	Tr.	O.S.K.Y.W.
Fengyang M.	Jap.	Tr.	C.M.C.W.
Idzumo	Jap.	Cr.	N.